The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Minister Jones from New-Granada with the Cass-Herran Treaty—Army News, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 29.

Our Minister to New-Granada, Ex-Senator JONES, of Iowa, has arrived here with a duplicate copy of the unfortunate Cass-Herran Treaty. It will be remembered that this Treaty was first lost on the Magdalena River, *in transitu*. The time for the ratifications having been extended, and new copies forwarded, the last were lost by shipwreck, in February, on their way from Carthagena to this city. The New-Granadian Legation in this city was not advised of its passage per sailing vessel by the Postmaster at Carthagena, and therefore its loss was not known by Señor POMBO, *Chargé d'Affaires*, until the receipt of intelligence from Bogota.

At last we have the treaty. Now it will be necessary for Congress to enact a law providing for a commission for the settlement of claims under it, and to make an appropriation to defray the expenses of the same, before the benefits of this treaty shall be fully realized.

Gen. JONES is delighted with Bogota, and the treatment he received from the people there. He will return as soon as he has arranged some personal business affairs, which require his attention on account of the death of a relative. He seems to have become very popular with both the Government and the people of New-Granada. It is to be hoped that he will succeed in providing for more intimate commercial relations between the two countries before he finally returns. We require steam facilities in American bottoms along the whole western coast of South America, to open those markets to our manufacturers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Maj. ROBERT W. CHILTON, Paymaster, will pay the troops at Fort Mackinac.

Capts. VODGES, First Artillery, ORD, Third Artillery, and CARLISLE, Second Artillery; Lieuts. Drum, Churchill, Small, Sullivan, Hall, Mills and Tallmadge are detailed to convene in General Court-Martial at Fort Monroe, on the 30th inst., to try enlisted men who are prisoners.

Transfers of officers in the Light Artillery are ordered to take effect on the 1st of October, as follows: Lieuts. Samuel F. Chaflin, Company K. to C.; Absalom Baird, C. to K.; James B. Fry, D. to I.; Richard C. Duryea, I. to D.; John W. Turner, I. to C.; and Thomas C. Sullivan, C. to I.

Four months' leave of absence is granted to First Lieut. Wm. SILVEY, Adjutant First Artillery, for the benefit of his health. Two months is added to the leave of absence of Second Lieut. GUILFORD D. BAILEY. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, July 29.

Mr. POMBO, the New Granadian *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, arrived here Saturday, and brought with him a second copy of the Cass Herran treaty, with the ratification of his Government, the first one having, in May last, been lost overboard from a sailing vessel, which was proceeding from Carthagena to Aspinwall. Although Mr. POMBO is authorized to exchange [illegible] treaty, he declines [illegible] would be of no present [illegible] States Commissioner [illegible] Congress shall make [illegible] nor has New Granada yet appointed a Commissioner on her part. It appears that she is desirous of having this matter disposed of, as others of an interesting character are to be discussed with our Government. In his interview with the acting Secretary of State, TRESCOTT, Mr. POMBO, by instruction from his Government, complimented our own for the very happy selection in the person of General JONES, as Minister to Bogota; that gentleman having become a favorite in New-Granada among all parties. Mr. POMBO, it appears, was highly pleased with Mr. TRESCOTT, who, by his frank and courteous manner, is popular with the diplomatic corps. As the most populous and richest States of New-Granada are with General HERRAN, who commands the Government forces, and as the armies of the Revolutionary party are composed specifically of negroes and those who depend on civil war for sustenance, the triumph of the Government is considered to be merely a question of time.

JOHN DAWSON, connected with the BRECKINRIDGE organization in Ohio, has been appointed Postmaster of Columbus, in place of THOMAS MILLER, removed.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, July 28.

The following commercial intelligence per *City of Washington* has been found after considerable trouble.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 18.

Cotton in good demand for export; sales yesterday 10,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. The sales of the two days (Monday and Tuesday) are 23,140 bales, at prices showing no change from last week. Trade is generally healthy, and speculation is dormant.

The fine weather and favorable traffic returns exercise a beneficial influence on the Stock Exchange.

Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 93⅛@93⅜.

There was a good demand for money at the Bank rates.

POLITICAL NEWS.

There is nothing of importance in the proceedings of the House of Commons.

The Liverpool *Daily Post* of the 16th, says positively that the Government disallows in toto, the proposed transfer of the Galway line mail contract to the Montreal Company.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 17.

The Bourse is flat, with but little business. The Rentes closed at 68f. 90c., or 20 centimes less than yesterday.

It is stated that private orders have been given to the French press to say as little as possible about GARIBALDI.

The appearance of the growing crops is favorable. Every kind promises well, including fruit.

Sickening details of the massacre of Christians in Syria had been received. The general opinion was that the Turkish authorities were acting in connection with the Druses, and that the Government at Constantinople, which might have stopped the bloodshed on all occasions, left the Christians to their fate.

Pennsylvania Politics.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT WESTCHESTER.

WESTCHESTER, Saturday, July 28.

An immense and enthusiastic mass Convention of Republicans was held here yesterday, and was addressed by Messrs. CURTIN, HICKMAN and CAMPBELL. In the evening there was a brilliant torch-light procession, with fireworks by the Wide-Awakes of Westchester, Philadelphia, and neighboring towns. Speeches were made by Messrs. CASEY, MCTEAGH, RICHIE, CAFFEY and CHEESEMAN, of California. It was the finest demonstration ever witnessed in this county.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 28.

There was an immense torchlight procession of Republicans here this evening. They serenaded Mr. CURTIN, the Republican candidate for Governor, and then escorted to the railroad dépôt a delegation who are about to visit New-York to participate in the Republican meeting there.

Illinois Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 28.

The Republican Convention for the First District, held at Rockford on Thursday, nominated E. R. WASHBURNE for Congress.

Douglas Ratification at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Saturday, July 28.

The Douglas ratification meeting here, to-day, was the largest political gathering since 1856. The procession was two miles long, and it is estimated that over 20,000 people were in attendance. Speeches were made by Lieut.-Gov. HAMMOND, Hon. W. B. BEACH, and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. To-night a grand torchlight procession is moving through the streets.

Democratic Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, July 28.

The Cuyahoga County Democrats held a Convention here to-day. There was a full attendance. Hon. REUBEN WOOD was elected Chairman. Eight Breckinridge delegates were chosen to the State Convention.

From Philadelphia.

RECEPTION OF THE ZOUAVES—FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 28.

The Chicago Zouaves arrived here this afternoon, and were received by the Washington Greys, who escorted them through the principal streets of the city and then to Jones' Hotel. Immense crowds gathered on the sidewalks to witness the perfection of their drill and marching, and the universal sentiment was that of admiration. President BRODHEAD, of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, tendered them an invitation to visit the seashore early next week.

JAMES VALENTINE, a negro drayman, was arrested this morning by Deputy Marshal JENKINS, on the supposition that he was BENJAMIN HURD, a fugitive slave. On the hearing it was proved that VALENTINE was a native of New-Jersey, and has been resident here for thirty years, and the case was dismissed. VALENTINE was roughly handled when he was arrested, and has in consequence commenced legal proceedings against the officers. There is great indignation among his friends.

Non-Arrival of the Bohemian.

MONTREAL, Sunday, July 29—Evening.

There were no signs of the *Bohemian* at Father Point this morning.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, passed Father Point at midnight of Saturday, bound for Liverpool.

The line is interrupted this evening between this city and Quebec.

Five Persons over Black River Falls.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, July 28.

Five persons—namely, Mrs. J. J. B. PRIMAN and child, Mrs. J. J. M. PRIMAN, Mrs. BLANSOLEIL and Miss LOUISA BEBAUD—went over the Black River Falls at this place, in a boat, this afternoon. All were drowned. The body of one of the ladies can be seen hanging upon a rock below the falls, and efforts are being made to reach it.

Newspaper Change in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 28.

On the 24th inst. Messrs. SHERMAN & PRICE sold the Chicago *Times* to Mr. C. H. MCCORMICK, proprietor of the Chicago *Herald*. The two papers have been consolidated, and will appear on Monday under the title of the *Times and Herald*. The entire editorial force of the *Times* is to retire from the paper, which is to be edited by the force of the *Herald*.

Aquatic.

THE SECOND DAY'S REGATTA AT WORCESTER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

The second day's racing lost some interest from the withdrawal of the Harvard crew. Two of the men were sick on Tuesday, and on Wednesday one of the two was completely disabled, so that his physician peremptorily forbade his rowing. But, notwithstanding, the crowd was much larger than on Tuesday, and the races were very exciting. At one time a most interesting affair was looked for. A crew of Harvard graduates, hastily gathered together, challenged a crew of Yale graduates to a scrub race; but a Yale crew could not be collected, and the affair fell through.

The scullers' race was all one way. JOSHUA WARD, the "Champion of America," took the lead after a [illegible] third, in 16:00; and W. [illegible] was distanced. Ward, therefore, took the first prize, of $50; and Doyle, the second, of $20.

The double-scull race, also two miles, was for two prizes, of $50 and $20. The *Mary Louisa Ludlum* drew the inside, pulled by D. W. Brown and Chas. F. June, of Newburgh; the *Who'd Have Thought It*, the second, rowed by the brothers Sellers, of Williamsburgh; the *Le Voyageur*, the third, sculled by Doyle and Colbert, of Boston; and the *E. K. G.*, sculled by Daly and Wells, of Boston. Doyle and Colbert quickly led, and seemed sure of the race, but made a wretched turn, and lost so much that Brown and June came in ahead in 16:10; the *Voyageur* was second, in 16:18; the *E. K. G* third, in 16:46; and the *Who'd Have Thought It* was not thought of at all.

The third race was for six and four-oared lap-streaks. The *Thetis* drew the inside, manned by the Freshmen crew of Harvard—Armory, Warren, Boit, Dunn, Lawrence, and Greenough. Next was the *Thulia*, manned by the Yale Sophomores—Starr, Johnston, Seely, Morse, McClintock, Minor, and a coxswain, Bockee. Outside, the Sophomore Class boat, manned by the Harvard Sophomores—McBurney, Mathes, Read, Hedge, Washburn, and Sibley. The superiority of the Harvard rowing was very evident, the *Thulia*, which is far the best boat, being behind both her rivals. She had clearly no chance, and the race was all over so far as she was concerned, when a convenient excuse was furnished her crew by the unlucky attempt of the Harvard Sophomores to cross her bows before they had gained a length upon her. The *Thulia* thereupon gave up the race. The Harvard Sophomores pulled on and overtook the Freshmen, turned first, and came home in 19.41½. The *Thetis* made 20:13. The Freshmen received the first prize, and no second prize was awarded, although the Thulias would have received it if they had rowed round.

For the last race, distance three miles, for six and four-oared shells, two prizes of $100 and $50 were awarded, and the four-oars received an allowance of thirty seconds. The *Gersh Banker*, of Albany, was inside, rowed by Joshua Ward, Shaw, Marvel, Tuttle, Servis and Hunt. The *Yale* was next, pulled by Johnson, Stanton, Bradley, McKinney, Richards and Ives. Next, the *Union*, of Boston, pulled by A. Whitman, Carpenter, Baxter, H. Whitman, and a coxswain, Cotton. Last, the *Quickstep*, of Boston, pulled by Scott, Donovan, Driscoll and Long. The *Gersh Banker* led everything at the start, but it is doubtful whether the *Union* would not have saved their handicap, but for breaking an oar. The *Yale* could not trouble the Albany boat at all; and, in spite of the *Union's* misfortune, only beat the *Union* by one second. The *Quickstep* was beaten from the first. The time was—*Gersh Banker*, 18:37; *Yale*, 19:10; *Union*, 19:41, (deducting 30 seconds, 19:11;) *Quickstep*, 21.46, (deducting 30 seconds, 21:16.) The time of the *Gersh Banker* has never been equaled, and it was universally regretted that she could not have been matched with the *Harvard*, although the *Harvard* is so much slower a boat that the match would scarcely have been a fair one.

From Mexico.

The steamship *Austin*, Capt. FORBES, from Brazos Santiago, the 20th inst., *via* Indianola the 21st, arrived at New-Orleans at an early hour on the 23d inst. The following is from the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 24th inst.:

"By this arrival we have advices from Matamoros to the 15th. The Purser reports the following:

MIRAMON had left the greater part of his army under Gen. WOLL, at Guadalajara, and with 1,500 men was gathering recruits with the design of advancing on San Luis Potosi, which is at present held by the Liberals.

The Liberal army remains stationary at Sayula, awaiting reinforcements.

Gen. WOLL holds Guadalajara with a force of 4,500 men.

The revolution in the States of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon is losing ground. The revolutionary forces advanced to within six leagues of the city of Monterey, but not meeting with coöperation from the people, Gen. ARAMBERRI retreated to the mountains.

The report is current, and generally credited in Matamoros, that the British Minister had interfered between MIRAMON and JUAREZ, and requires that they should compromise and submit the election of the President to the people. It is regarded with favor in Tamaulipas as the best settlement that can be made.

So much of the above as refers to the movements of MIRAMON would seem to be of a date anterior to his defeat by OGAZON. Since then Guadalajara has fallen into the hands of the Liberals, and MIRAMON has lost nearly his entire army.

The reported intervention of the British Minister also, probably refers to the renewed attempt, of which we have likewise had accounts *via* Vera Cruz.

It is stated that a large conducta from Zacatecas, consisting of some $1,260,000, *en route* to the Rio Grande, had been stopped at Monterey by Gov. VIDAURRI, by whom it was still held at last accounts. The cause or particulars of the detention has not come to hand.

FROM HAVANA.

Advices by the Quaker City.

HEALTH OF THE CITY GOOD—NEW LINES OF STEAMERS ESTABLISHED—BUSINESS ACTIVE, ETC.

The steamer *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, arrived from Havana yesterday morning, having left that port Wednesday last, 25th inst., at 1½ P. M.

The *Quaker City* reports the health of Havana remarkably good for this season of the year, the cases of fever reported being few.

The weather still continues favorable. Gen. SERRANO and suite had just returned from Pinar del Rio after an absence of a few days.

Two new lines of steamers have been organized, notice of which may be of interest to those in New-York who have business with those ports, viz.: The *Habanero*, from Havana to Bahia Honda, touching at Cabañas, and the *Osceola*, from Batabano (on the south side of the island) to Trugillo in Honduras. Her first trip will be the 18th August.

Business is quite active for this season of the year, and the sugar market firm, on the basis of No. 12, 8¼@8⅜ reals ₩ arrobe. Shipments of the week near 30,000 boxes. Sales large and some on speculation. Money somewhat easy to aid transactions. The stock of Sugar is 270,000 boxes, against 260,000 boxes last year at same date. Freights active, and last advices sustained. Exchange on London 13¼@13½ ₩ cent. premium; Northern cities, United States, ¾@1½ ₩ cent. premium; New-Orleans, short sight, 2@2½ per cent. premium.

By the *Quaker City* we notice the names of Gen. DE PINZON and his aid Lieut. YNIGUEZ, of the Spanish Navy; Señor ANTO MANTILLA; Señor JOSE ALVARADO; PRUDENCIO HERRARA, A. F. DA COSTA, H. B. M. Consul at Porto Rico; CHARLES E. FOWLER, U. S. Consul at Cienfuegos; H. C. HALL from Matanzas; Mr. JAMES CHURCHILL from Trinidad; Mr. JULIO DURBGE, of Messrs. J. DURBGE & Co., Havana. We also find the name of Col. J. W. BRYANT, Editor of the *Cuban Messenger*, (the new English newspaper) published at Havana.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MEXICAN STEAMER DEMOCRATA.

Extract from a private Letter, dated

ON BOARD "QUAKER CITY, HAVANA, July 22.

Havana is perfectly healthy at date of this.

A short distance outside the "Moro" we met the "*Democrata*," which, you will remember, was run off with by her officers at the commencement of the Mexican Revolution, and sold or given up in Havana. She has been recently sold for her expenses, and was now upon her trial trip, previously, as was rumored, to making an excursion to the Coast of Africa—for what purpose you can well understand. When we first saw her she was under French colors, but as we neared her she hauled them down! She appeared to have broken down, as the crew were bending sails, and she was working her bilge pumps as if leaking. Her propeller was not in motion. She was built by WEBB, bought by Butterfield, and by him sold to the Mexican Government.

FROM BERMUDA.

The Alleged Slaver "Virginian" Released by Government, but Clutched by Salvers—"Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire"—$1,000 Demanded for Salvage—Late News from Barbados, Jamaica, Demerara, St. Vincent and Antigua.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

The case of the alleged slaver *Virginian*—an American brig—is the most notable event of local news since I last addressed you. This vessel, on the afternoon of the 2d inst, ran among the reefs to the westward of these islands. Upon communication being had with her, it was found that she was last from the Capes of Virginia, which she left on the morning of the [illegible] of Africa. [illegible] and they agreed with the Captain to extricate his vessel for $500. The *Virginian* was in a few hours got off the rocks, and taken to Murray's Anchorage. Meanwhile, the mate and a portion of the crew had visited the shore, and talked freely as to the destination of the vessel—insinuating in unmistakable language that she was bound on a slave expedition. This information having reached the ears of the naval authorities, the Commander of the gun-boat *Skipjack* was directed to proceed on board the *Virginian* and ascertain if the suspicions respecting her were correct. Lieut. MURRAY reported to his superior officer that he found no one possessing any authority on board—the Captain and mate being on shore at the time of his visit—but that, on looking into the vessel's hold, he saw articles there sufficient to excite suspicion that the vessel was a slaver; he accordingly placed a guard on board. Subsequently, however, with the Captain's consent, and in company with the Acting United States Consul, the Lieutenant instituted a more particular examination; but, with the exception of an unusually large quantity of water casks, and a very considerable quantity of stores, including much rice, he found no materials for a slave-deck, nor other usual preparations for such a voyage. The guard was, therefore, withdrawn, and the naval authorities have entirely given her up. Indeed, the *Skipjack* is now far on her way to Barbados. But the pilots, who extricated the *Virginian* from the rocks, have thrust the vessel into the gripe of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and there she will remain for no one knows how long. These pilots, as salvors, agreed with the Captain for the sum of $500 cash for getting the *Virginian* safely out of the rocks; but as the Captain had no money, and couldn't sell a draft on his owners, the salvors have refused to abide by their original terms, and have set up a claim for $1,000. It is to recover this sum that they have thrown the vessel into Admiralty. Verily, the change in this vessel's circumstances may be said to be "out of the frying-pan into the fire."

The West India mail, by the Cunard steamer *Merlin*, arrived here on the 15th inst., from St. Thomas, and I proceed to give you a sketch of the news, such as it is.

Barbados dates are to the 25th June. The weather was fine, and the island healthy. The shipments of the new crops up to that date were as follows: sugar, 32,124 hogsheads, 2,522 tierces, 7,181 barrels; molasses, 9,057 puncheons, 436 hogsheads, 802 barrels. Rum, 287 puncheons, 374 hogsheads. Several vessels (chiefly British) were loading and discharging; among them were the American brig *Argyle*, loading, and American schooner *Seeing*, discharging. The American schooner *Elizabeth Cowel*, from Elizabeth City, N. C., arrived at Barbados on the 23d June. The Legislature was in session, but the subjects under consideration were so purely local as to possess no general interest, excepting one, namely, a petition to the Acting American Consul; others to the House of Assembly, praying that United States vessels engaged in the whale fishery may be relieved from tonnage and other dues, when coming to the island to tranship oil. This petition had been referred to the Finance Committee to be reported on.

Jamaica dates are to the 23d of June. The island was suffering from a severe drought, and the heat of the weather was extremely oppressive. Complaints having been made that the coolies located in the West Indies have suffered in health from their inability to procure the *Betel nut*, which they use so freely in their own country, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has instructed Governor DARLING to take such steps as may seem to him proper for placing a supply of *Betel* within reach of the coolies in Jamaica, at a reasonable price. Steam communication between Jamaica and New-York was engaging the serious attention of the local Government. Two propositions for carrying this enterprise into effect were under consideration at the last date,—one from Mr. VANDERBILT, of New-York, the other from Mr. HOLT, of Liverpool; but no decision had been arrived at. The Jamaica journals are again advocating measures to induce the free black population of the United States to emigrate to that island, and they hope that the establishment of a regular intercourse with New-York by steam will lead to that description of emigrants seeking employment in their fine island. Medical men are wanted in Jamaica. Here, then, is a field for some of the numerous M. D.s which are yearly graduating at your medical institutions.

Demerara advices are to the 23d June. The information thence is very meagre. A Fire Brigade for Georgetown had been enrolled, numbering 2,744 persons, quite a respectable army for such work. The cultivation of cotton was being urged upon the small farmers of British Guiana, who have land in abundance for such cultivation, which they can turn to no other profitable account. Seed has been introduced, and the effort to start this new species of industrial employment will, it is said, not be allowed to flag. 570 immigrants had just arrived at Demerara, namely, 253 Chinese and 317 Coolies.

St. Vincent dates are to the 23d ult. The only item worth reporting is, the arrival there on the 20th of the brig *Queen Victoria* from New York.

Antigua accounts to a similar date chiefly refer to the introduction, or rather establishment of "responsible government" there. The old system which made the Legislative Council the constitutional advisers of the Governor, is abolished. An Executive Council having distinct functions, and composed of members (five in number) selected from both branches of the Legislature, has been substituted; besides this, there is another new arrangement, namely: an "Administrative Committee" of three members, (one Councilor and two Assemblymen,) whose duties are to manage the financial concerns of the Colony, and prepare and introduce bills on all matters of public policy—a sort of working ministry,—and these gentlemen are to receive a salary each of £250 sterling. The Antigua Assembly have voted £3,000 sterling to provide for a better supply of water for drinking purposes than the people at present have; indeed, from the accounts thence, great suffering has been experienced there for the last six months, owing to the primitive arrangements for obtaining that necessary element.

The foregoing embraces all the intelligence worth sending you. Yours truly, *_*

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Preparations for his Reception at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, July 28.

There are more visitors in town than were expected. The city is already overflowing. No important incident has occurred, except the notification that the Prince will land at 11 o'clock on Monday. The Governor has proclaimed Monday and Tuesday holidays, but the Telegraph-office will be kept open for the purpose of forwarding messages to the Associated Press.

St. John, N. B., and the Route from Portland thither—Hospitality of the St. Johnians.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

We, that is the party of newspaper men who are going to meet the Prince of Wales at Halifax, and follow him on his progress through the Provinces, left Portland by the steamer *Empire City*, on Monday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived in this city, the commercial and industrial centre of New-Brunswick, on Tuesday at 4 P. M. The Atlantic was not in the quietest of moods, and some of us had, therefore, to endure the pains, if not the perils, of sea-sickness. This did not, however, prevent us from observing what was worthy of being noticed, and the result of the journey thus far I now propose to lay before your readers.

Portland has evidently improved much of late years. From a mere village it has grown into quite a respectable city. The hotels are numerous and good, and one of them, not yet opened, exceeds any of its class out of New-York and Philadelphia, at least, as regards external appearance, for it is built throughout of the fine white marble of the country. It was to have been inaugurated on the arrival of the *Great Eastern*, an event which was confidently expected, and on the strength of which many thousands of dollars were expended, but which has not yet come off.

[illegible] Portland to St. John is not by any [illegible]. The steamer hugs the [illegible] inside the Grand Manan and [illegible]. There is but one port of call—Eastport—situated near the head of one of the lovely inlets with which the neighborhood abounds. Soon after leaving this village, the Bay of Fundy is entered, and a succession of headlands sighted and passed until reaching St. John.

St. John, N. B., is evidently one of those places, which, like New-York, are created to be cities of importance. At the mouth of the great navigable river of the same name—a river which waters a great part of Maine before it enters New-Brunswick, and brings down on its bosom the forest-wealth of both—at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, and, therefore, not out of reach of the trade of the New-England States—possessing a harbor which in Winter never freezes, and the finest natural facilities for making docks I ever saw—having, moreover, owing to the height to which the tide rises (30 to 40 feet) an immense amount of water power in every little creek—rich in building materials of every kind—blessed with an energetic population, plentifully recruited, too, from the neighboring Republic—easily to be fortified, if need be, almost impregnably—with romantic scenery around it—it is no wonder that in 70 years it should have become a considerable town of 40,000 people, and that its inhabitants should anticipate for it a brilliant future.

Perhaps I have drawn a picture, here, which may be thought extravagant. It might indeed be so if St. John were in the United States, but it is not—it is in a mere Province of the British Empire, possessing only a population of 260,000, and it ought not to be compared with the centre of commerce of a nation which contains a hundred times as many people.

It is of advantage for newspaper men to travel in company. At least, our party have hitherto always found it so. Yesterday, we had no sooner landed in St. John than we were laid hold of as distinguished strangers; his worship the Mayor left his card for us, and extended to us an invitation, which we gladly accepted, to take a drive round the city, view its environs and see the sights generally.

The Prince of Wales is of course the topic of universal conversation, at present. Triumphal arches and fountains, of which we saw the designs, and which will be very effective, are being put up in various places. A residence is being prepared for his Royal Highness, which we were shown. This is the identical house in which his grandfather, EDWARD, Duke of Kent, stayed for a short time, when he was here as commander of the forces in the British Provinces. It was the property of the late Chief-Justice CHIPMAN, and is now in the possession of his widow. The rooms are few and small, but it is surrounded with trees and a well-kept lawn, and looks cool and comfortable. The suite will have to be lodged elsewhere; but for the Prince, although there were far larger and finer houses available, I think it is the best. Of course it is not large enough to hold a *levée* in, but for this purpose the Court-house is being repaired, repainted and furnished.

I think it likely the Prince will be invited to take the same route over which we were driven. We were taken up to the house of Mr. REED, a lumber merchant, on an eminence overlooking the city, from which a beautiful view is obtained of the harbor at your feet; of the city, on both sides of it; of the St. John's River, stretching its silvery length far into the interior; of the hills, which seem close by, with rivulets, and tarns among them. Then we were taken down to the water's edge, where, within the memory of man, the "first settler" lived and traded with Indians for furs—his hand being a four pound, his foot a ten pound weight. Close by we saw the ship-yards, where that fastest of clippers, the *Marco Polo*, was built; where, within a week, some half dozen thousand-ton ships have been launched, and where as many were on the stocks. Next we were conducted to the magnificent suspension bridge, which stretches its span of 683 feet across the river, and from it saw a raft shoot the rapid below—a rapid which is such only when the tide is not at its height, for then the current flows the other way, into the interior. Finally, we were taken past a martello tower to the ferry, by which we returned to town. Here we heard of the arrival of the Prince at Newfoundland, settled down to write a few lines to our respective papers, and retired to our rooms on board the *Emperor*, for Windsor, whence the cars now run to Halifax, and by which we start this morning early.

LAUNCH.—The bark *James Welsh* will be launched on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the yard of Mr. E. WILLIAMS, of Greenpoint, instead of this morning, as was originally stated.

THE WIDE-AWAKES AT HARTFORD.

The Second Day's Proceedings—A Great Crowd—Another Night Parade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, July 28, 1860.

Hartford was in a blaze of excitement all day long on Friday. The doings of the Wide-Awakes and their visitors, on Thursday, have already been chronicled in the TIMES, and now as briefly as the magnitude of the affair, and the unparalleled splendor of the demonstration will permit, I propose to give an account of the proceedings of the Wide-Awakes on the second day of their jubilee. Early in the morning, members of the Hartford City Wide-Awakes were deputed to take the various visiting companies through and about the city, to show them the various points and objects of curiosity and of interest, and in every possible way to make their time pass pleasantly. The new park, which was inaugurated by Dr. BUSHNEL, and which has already required an outlay of $200,000, is an honor to the city, and will compare favorably with any public grounds in the country. It is beautifully laid out with avenues, drives, and pleasant walks, and is an exceedingly attractive spot. Colonel COLT'S spacious factories, his great Holland dyke, the village of tenements occupied by his operatives, and his own palatial residence, surrounded as it is with elegant grounds, tastefully laid out and profusely decorated with statuary, form another object of great interest; and so of very many spots, the enumeration of which would fill your columns and be unsatisfactorily complete at that. The unanimous verdict of us all is, that Hartford is truly a beautiful and delightful city, well laid out, clean, and orderly, having a greater proportion of elegant and costly residences than any other city of the Union.

During the day, additional delegations of Wide-Awakes from East and West Hartford, Springfield, New-Britain, New-Haven, Middletown, Windsor Locks, Chicopee and Berlin, came in, and the members could be counted by thousands. At 6¾ o'clock, in the afternoon, the tap of the drum called the Hartford boys together at the headquarters. They turned out full 570 strong, all dressed in uniform, and ready for good service. Headed by the Hartford City Band, they marched to the quarters of the Newark delegation, where they were joined by all the outside Wide-Awakes, and by a crowd of sympathizers, making, in all, about four thousand men in procession. As they marched along toward the dépôt, where they were to receive additional numbers of their order, they were greeted with cheers and salutes from men and women who lined the sidewalks, as they marched and darkened the streets with their multitude. Reaching the dépôt, they drew up in double line, and waited for the arrival of the train. Presently the shrill whistle of the engine announced that the iron horse, with his load, was not far distant. The torches were all instantly lighted, and every man stood as erect and as immovable as any soldier in the world.

After a slight delay the train arrived bringing with it about five hundred more enthusiastic jolly fellows, all of whom are ready for a good time, and prepared to do all in their power to make this Wide-Awake demonstration truly "a big thing." Forming into line with the Reporters in the centre, the vast *cortège*, numbering certainly five thousand people, marched on through certain portions of the city, prior to their meeting at the camp, to which I will allude in a moment. The City of Hartford is remarkable for one thing, and that is the number of its beautiful ladies. Never in all our life have we seen such a host of ladies, such an array of beauty, as it has been our kind lot during the past two days to gaze upon. They are all Republicans, too, and they encourage the Wide-Awakes by their kind smiles and sympathetic glances, while they fan into a raging fire the enthusiasm of the boys, as they wave their cambrics gracefully, keeping time with the music of the band and the quick step of the youthful statesmen. On Friday evening they seemed omnipresent and uncountable. Everywhere we found them on the door-steps, in the windows, on the green, in the streets,—[illegible] us, and tiny [illegible] march.

After a [illegible] the boys in and out of the line seemed wild with enthusiasm, we turned our footsteps to the

REPUBLICAN CAMP,

where so many brilliant meetings were held last Spring, and where so many encouraging and life-giving speeches have been made. The Camp is a huge wooden structure, built in the roughest manner, and capable of holding readily four thousand people, and of cramming in four thousand five hundred. Its walls are beautifully festooned with flags and streamers, and are hung with pictures, with banners, and appropriate insignia and devices. The gallery is devoted exclusively to the ladies, and is invariably thronged when the Republican meetings are held there. On Friday the gallery was perfectly filled with ladies—probably not one more could have got in and lived; such a jamfull place I never saw, not even a Bowery omnibus on Saturday evening about six o'clock can fairly be given as a type of the crowded state of the dear creatures. At about 9½ o'clock the head of the procession entered the Camp, and in a very short space of time the whole vast area was filled with people, the great mass of whom were dressed in the Wide-Awake uniform. The ladies ("God bless 'em"—original) filled the spacious gallery, and, as the procession filed into the building, they waved cheerily their handkerchiefs and smiled their sweetest smiles. No meeting that ever we have witnessed surpassed this one in enthusiasm, numbers or decorum, unless we except the famous gatherings of which we wrote at the Chicago wigwam, not long ago. Very many banners and transparencies and not a few flags were carried by the standard bearers, but the feature of the affair in this line was an

IMMENSE EAGLE,

carried by a member of the Unionville Wide-Awakes. The bird of freedom was represented in this wise: a counterfeit presentment thereof was made of thin board, covered with cloth, having talons, beak, eye and all complete; attached to either wing were small American flags, which, the wings being made to work with a string, were caused to flap and wave in most vigorous and amusing style. Its appearance was the signal for great applause and most violent cachination. On the platform was a great

RAIL BENCH,

composed of thirty-three huge original rails, and capable of seating twenty people comfortably. Among those who rode on the rail on Friday night, we noticed Senators DIXON and FOSTER, Lieut.-Gov. CATLIN, Mr. LOOMIS, Mr. C., and others belonging to the various outside Wide-Awake Associations.

THE CROWD OUTSIDE

No man could number. It was a terrible thing to fall into the midst of it. Pushing and hauling, tussling and shoving, screaming and actual yelling, were indulged in by the people therein, all of whom were anxious to get into the building, which was already crowded to suffocation, and which would not have held a quarter of them at any time. Certainly there were at least 20,000 *hombres* there, who vociferously demanded "a speech, a speech." Finally, in order that they might be quieted, Mr. DAY, of the Hartford Wide Awakes, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK and CHAPIN, of New-York, consented to address them.

In the meantime a feast of good things was going on inside the "Camp." Speeches, short, pithy, and full of determined Republicanism, mixed now and then with American humor and Western *oi polloisms*, were made by the distinguished gentlemen present, with an occasional song from the "Chicopee Glee Club," or a roaring Wide-Awake cheer would send a thrill of enthusiasm and an electric shock of love of liberty through one's frame, causing him to cry for joy and weep for very comfort.

The most interesting portion of the camp proceedings was that when the following presentations were made. A huge block of

THE CHARTER OAK,

Just as it was cut from the famous Liberty-sheltering tree, was presented by the Republicans of the City of Hartford to the Wide-Awakes of Newark, who received it with unmistakable evidences of gratitude and pride. The Hartford boys received from a Western man named HANKS, who was the early companion of "Honest Old ABE," who was his "fellow workie" in the "Western Wilds," when, side by side, they earned their daily bread by splitting rails, the

ORIGINAL MAUL

Used by LINCOLN at that eventful period of his most remarkable life, when instead of studying, or of selling calico, or sailing down the river on a flatboat, he preferred to spend his valuable time in the highly-honorable and perfectly respectable, but not lucrative or lofty, employment of severing the fibres, which, when interlaced, twisted and curled from that (at present) very interesting object entitled a *rail*. *This* original maul is composed of a head piece and a handle. The head-piece is about eighteen inches long, and nearly eight inches thick; the handle is certainly three feet long, and probably two inches in thickness. It is not very heavy, but they say that Old Abe would have been equally able to do his duty if it had been heavier, as he was when he thus qualified himself for the proud position to which he aspires, and which, God willing, he will occupy (in a small way) on the 4th of March, 1861. After the maul came a rail, also original—sworn to and certified unto by several western town-clerks and a clergyman. Then a lantern, appropriately inscribed, was presented to Capt. TUCKER, of Newark, and afterward a wide-awake cape, both from the Hartfordonians. These little ceremonies don't appear much on paper, but they were very imposing and particularly pleasant at the time, giving doubtless a mighty impulse to the Republican cause, whose success depends in so great a measure upon the action of these very Associations.

After several hours had been thus agreeably spent, after the ladies had kindly and generously sent bouquets to the reporters' table, (which, by the way, was an original piece of the United States Bank counter,) and after everybody who had anything to say had said it, the vast audience was dismissed, and we all went into the open field near by the camp. A carriage had been provided for our accommodation, and into it got our good-natured friend HITCHCOCK, of the *Illustrated News*, and CHAPIN, of *Frank Leslie's*, with our kind *chaperone*, Mr. WINSHIP, and we all took a ride. Before us, stretched out a mile in length, were the Wide-Awakes, with uniforms on, torches burning, flags and banners waving, and headed by their band; behind us, reaching out more than a mile in length, was another body of similar appearance. O for a pen which could worthily and fitly describe that scene! We can't do it, and won't try. Soon the procession moved on. Down through the broad streets of Hartford marched Freedom's host. Every Wide-Awake carried his burning torch, and by his side marched an aid holding blue-lights, Roman candles, and other fireworks of a miscellaneous description, which were constantly set off, to the great admiration of the immense concourse of people who thronged the streets to see the magnificent sight. All along the route was a

GENERAL ILLUMINATION.

All the private residences were blazing with light; at many of them were displayed costly and beautiful transparencies, and from not a few were discharged firearms and fireworks beyond enumeration. Having passed down to the lower end of Main-street, which is a magnificent avenue, broad and clean, the procession turned off towards the old "Charter Oak Place," where is the residence of Mr. LOOMIS, aforementioned. The road ascends a hill, and winds most beautifully and with graceful irregularity along for several miles. Standing at this point, the view was perfectly bewildering—an army with banners, a host with torches, an immense congregation of people, with a vast and imposing display of fireworks, marching onward to the music of the well-drilled bands, shouting and hurrahing, singing and rejoicing, filling the winding pathway with thousands of glaring torches, and shining far down the curved distance like the gleaming of a beautiful river as it reflects in its meanderings the wooing of the moon—all seemed so strange, so novel and so wonderful as to partake of the nature of a supernatural visitation.

But I must hurry on; I leave in a few moments for the Western country, and I have but little time to tell of the rest of this glorious and imposing demonstration. Halting in front of Mr. KINSBURY'S house, which was brilliantly illuminated, the Wide-Awakes gave three times three most heartily for Hon. DWIGHT LOOMIS, and called loudly for him to appear. This he soon did, and mounting the horse-block, delivered a most admirable stump speech, complimentary to the Wide-Awakes, their workings, and their organization. Pitching into DOUGLAS, annihilating BRECKINRIDGE, and entirely snubbing BELL-EVERETT, the eloquent gentleman proved to his entire satisfaction, and that of his ten thousand hearers, that nobody else can by any possibility be the next President but that honestest of the honest—Honest Old ABE.

A series of cheerful strains were played by the band, the ladies were complimented, the eagle flapped his wings and waved his flags, and the vast host which had just marched up the hills, turned about and marched down again. All around the city, all about the suburbs, everywhere it was possible to go, we went, always greeted with cheers and demonstrations of applause the most wonderful and gratifying.

I have absolutely no time to elaborate, so will wind up with the simple programme. After a continuance of the parade until 12 o'clock at night, we went to supper. We had a splendid collation, eloquent speeches, and all that sort of thing. After that, there were serenades and sundry private adventures, full of interest and novelty, but which will find no record here.

The Wide-Awakes are up and at work. We will hear great deeds of them yet, and we bid them heartily God-speed. HOWARD.

The Late Fires in Texas.

An Extra of the Bonham *Era* of the 17th inst., publishes with comments the letter of Mr. PRYOR, editor of the Dallas *Herald*, already alluded to by telegraph, with the heading, "Fearful Abolition Raid—Insurrection of Negroes—Ossawatomie Brown among us—Northern Texas to be Laid Waste—The War already Commenced." The *Era* says:

The destructive and mysterious fires that occurred throughout our portion of the State, on the 7th inst., were a theme for speculation until to-day; some imputed their origin to the "spontaneous combustion" of prairie matches, caused by the excessive heat of that day, but the conviction seemed to prevail that they were the result of preconcerted arrangements set on foot by abolition emissaries, who had heretofore been expelled from the country. That this latter position was correct, is verified by the subjoined letter from Dr. PRYOR, editor of the Dallas *Herald*.

DALLAS, July 15, 1860.

CAPT. DELISLE—*Dear Sir*: I write in haste that you may prepare your people for the most alarming state of affairs that has ever occurred in Texas. On the 8th of July the town of Dallas was fired, and the whole business portion entirely consumed. Every store in town was destroyed. The next day the dwelling house of I. J. MAKINS was burned. After that the dwelling-house of F. F. NICHOLSON was fired, but discovered in time to arrest the flames. On Thursday the premises of CRILL MILLER, with a large amount of grain, oats, &c., were totally consumed. This led to the arrest of some negroes and white men. A most diabolical plan was then discovered to devastate this entire proportion of Northern Texas, extending even to the Red River Counties.

White men, friends of the abolition preachers BLUNT and MCKINNEY, who were expelled from the country last year, are the instigators of the plot. The whole plan is systematically conceived and most ingeniously contrived. It makes the blood run cold to hear the details. This whole country was to be laid waste with fire, destroying all the ammunition, arms, provisions, &c., to get the country in a state of helplessness, and then, on election day in August, to make a general insurrection, aided and assisted by emissaries from the North, and persons friendly to them in our midst. Their sphere of operations is districted and sub-districted, giving to each division a close supervision by one energetic white man, who controls the negroes and subordinates. A regular invasion, and a real intestine war. You all at Bonham are in as much danger as we are. Be on your guard, and make these facts known by issuing extras, to be sent in every direction. All business has ceased, and the country is terribly excited. In haste, yours truly, CHAS. R. PRYOR.

Comment on the above would be superfluous; everybody will see the necessity of immediate energetic action, and a thorough organization throughout the country, and to this end it is proposed that a meeting of the citizens of Fannin County be held in the Court-house at Bonham, at 10 o'clock on Saturday next, when the subject will be fully discussed, and measures adopted for future safety.

The fires that occurred on the 8th inst., as far as we are yet able to learn, are as follows:

DALLAS.—The entire business portion of the town, including every mercantile house in the place. Loss estimated at $400,000.

BELKNAP.—Eight large storehouses were destroyed. The buildings were owned by Drs. FOOTE and THROCKMORTON, of McKinney. Loss not given.

MILFORD, ELLIS COUNTY.—Totally destroyed.

BLACK JACK GROVE.—One large mercantile house; loss, $30,000.

WAXAHACHIE.—One house.

DENTON.—The storehouse of J. M. SMOOT, with the house of JACOBS, and that of BAINES & TURNER. Total loss estimated at $100,000.

PILOT POINT.—One storehouse, owned by J. M. SMOOT, of Denton. Total loss, $10,000.

FORT WORTH.—A mercantile house. Loss not given.

LADONIA, FANNIN COUNTY.—The storehouse of Mr. E. DUPREE totally destroyed. Loss about $25,000.

It is also reported that two houses were burned in Jefferson, and at Honey Grove, in this county; one house was fired, but put out before much damage was done. A steam flouring-mill was burned at Millwood, Collin County, Texas.

MURDER BY A MOTHER.—The Lewis County (N. Y.,) *Banner* says: The residence of RUDOLPH ROHR, in the town of New Bremen, was the scene of a most horrid tragedy, on Saturday and Sunday last. The following are the particulars as they were given at the Coroner's inquest: For several years past Mrs. LAURA ROHR, wife of RUDOLPH ROHR, was at times partly deranged, in consequence of religious excitement and dissatisfaction with her marriage relations. Early on Friday morning she came to the hay-field where her husband was at work, and informed him that the little boy (their only child, about four years old,) was missing. Mr. ROHR replied that he would go and look for him; she, however, insisted on his remaining at his work, saying she would find him. After a half hour might have elapsed, Mr. ROHR felt uneasy at the non-appearance of neither mother or child. He repaired to the house, found it deserted, and locking the doors, immediately commenced searching the neighborhood, without success. On returning to his house he found one of the doors open, and upon looking into the bedroom, his little boy lay upon the bed, dead, with a note in the hand-writing of his wife across his forehead, saying: "The child died an easy death." The mother could not be found. Some time after she made her appearance, looking very wild, and denying having killed the child. She stated that while engaged in praying with the child, he suddenly died. Saturday night she with other persons watched over the corpse of the child, appearing rational. About 6 o'clock, Sunday morning, she left the house. Nothing was thought of it at first, until Mr. ROHR's razor case was discovered on the table, the razor was gone. Search was immediately made, and the unfortunate woman found in the barn, with her throat partly cut. She was alive, not having injured any of the main arteries. Her windpipe was about two thirds cut through.

ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Garibaldi at Palermo—Visit to the Hospital—The General's Plans—Gossip and News.

From Our Palermo Correspondent.

GARIBALDI HOSPITAL, Palermo, Monday, July 2, 1860.

A steamer starts within an hour, and I have no correspondence prepared for the NEW-YORK TIMES. But since I wrote you last, we have been organizing this new hospital, and you can form no idea of the difficulty, unless you are aware of the scarcity of every sort of ready made articles in Palermo. GARIBALDI has issued a decree that this is to be the only military hospital in Palermo, and that the others are to be closed. One would think that the beds taken thence would suffice. But, alas! their innumerable inmates forbid their admission, and while other mattresses are being made, or the wool is being cleansed, many of our wounded men are lying on clean straw, thankful, at least, to find themselves where the doctors tend them, where the quality of the food is good, and the quantity sufficient, and where the nurses are not allowed to pilfer, insult and maltreat the patients as in the other military hospitals, organized under the Bourbon *régime*. One of the most moving sights it has been my lot to witness, was GARIBALDI'S visit here the other morning. As he entered the different wards it seemed as though an electric shock had been communicated to all the inmates; after the first joyful cry: "*E' Lui E* GARIBALDI! *E' il Generale!*" a dead silence prevailed; all eyes were fixed upon him as he passed from bed to bed, taking the thin, wasted hands in his, or pressing his own upon many a feverish brow, making each patient feel that he was his General's favorite son, and that from him he might expect all that a father's tenderness could give. All his own men were known to him; he called them by their names, remembered where and how they were wounded, promoted this one, promised honorable employment to others disabled for military service, granting permission to others to go home, and providing them with ample means. When he came to the Sicilians, he inquired kindly into their wants and condition; ordered that the pay of one should be doubled, that another should be pensioned, and so on. But perhaps the most interesting scene of all was his visit to the Neapolitan ward, where we have eleven wounded prisoners, who have petitioned to enter our ranks. After being told that they were wounded at Calatafimi, he said, "Then you are brave men, truly! You have been misled; taught to look on us as enemies. I am fortunate to have you for my soldiers and for brothers." Those men, strong and stalwart as they were, wept like little children, and in GARIBALDI'S eyes were tears; none could help weeping, and one felt why it is that he is so loved, so idolized by all. When the emotion had a little passed they tried to kiss his hands; he snatched them away. "No, no!" he said, "no more *Eccellenza*; no more kissing of hands; that is servile. We are Italians; brothers; we are equals!"

I told you, in my last, that LA FARINA was at his old tricks, and now am sorry to add that he has obtained his first triumph, having succeeded in causing the fall of the old Ministry, and in introducing into the new his agents in disguise. I am sorry that several imprudent acts of some of the old Ministers had given a color of justice to the demand. TORREARA and PISANI hoped to be summoned in their place, but these GARIBALDI refused. LA PARTA and LA LOGGIA are, however, admitted, because GARIBALDI does not know them, but he will find them out, and they will meet with their deserts.

Finding that the Piedmontese Government baffles all the efforts of his friends, in the North of Italy, to organize the land expedition to Umbria and the Marches, and fearing that direct French intervention would cause its failure, the General has decided to summon all his friends to Sicily, and to make the island the basis of operation. Three hundred arrived last night, conducted by Capt. DE ROHAN. CASENZ, with 700, leaves Genoa to-day, and DE ROHAN goes from Palermo in a frigate, to escort him here; the General has purchased four war-frigates in England, with arms and ammunition, which are on their way. He is having 200 coast cannon cast here, is organizing his troops, and as soon as the harvest is gathered in, the conscription will begin in right earnest, and in about six weeks I fancy we shall start for Calabria. "Once the Kingdom of Naples, with the army and navy ours, we can dictate our own terms," says GARIBALDI to Piedmont. Naples, Rome, Venice, that "is the order of the day." Asked by a friend to induce the Piedmontese Government to *approve* his designs, he replied drily, "Understand, once for all, that when I speak of the Government, I exclude the King. We desire unity, and we can only obtain it by making him King of Italy; but as for the actual Government, I prefer their disapprobation rather than their approval." Naples! Rome! Venice! May God aid the realization of the programme!

From Our Florence Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, July 9th, 1860.

We receive marvelous accounts of what you are doing to embellish the City of New-York. It is said that some proud Emperor found Rome of brick, and left it of marble. The imperial capitalists and merchant princes of the New World would seem to be doing the same for the American Metropolis. Going on at the present rate, our modern Rome of commerce and industrial enterprise bids fair to rival, in wealth and power and artistic beauty, the ancient city of warlike conquest and imperial domination. The Italians hear with wonder that there are already whole streets in New-York in which white marble buildings predominate. The statement may seem extravagant, but it is nevertheless, undoubtedly true, that there are at the present moment a larger number of separate structures with exterior walls of marble in the single City of New-York than in all Italy. It is a great mistake, which the untraveled portion of Americans and English labor under, that marble is in common use for the construction of exterior walls in Italy. A variety of choice marbles for interior decoration are found in certain parts of Italy, particularly in Tuscany; but the common white marble, of large crystallization, is not found here in anything like such abundance as with us. It is usual to hear people speak of the "marble palaces" of Genoa, leading those, who have not had opportunity for observation, to suppose that marble, as a building material, was in general use in that city. It happens to be the case that there are not five palaces in all Genoa with exterior walls of marble. For the interior ornament of the very best structures colored marbles have been used to a considerable extent there, as in other cities of Italy. Upon the churches has been laid out the principal part of the wealth of the country in marble ornamentation. The buildings in the City of Florence, of which marble forms the whole or a part of the exterior surface, are only four, and these are churches. The proportion is the same, or less, in other Italian cities, such as Naples, Rome and Genoa. That Italy is built of marble is a simple illusion, which those who write books rather help to keep up, because it sounds so fine to talk about marble palaces and marble cities. And then there are a great many blundering people, who do not know the difference between marble and a tolerable imitation of it in plaster, for which, it must be confessed, the Italians have considerable skill. There are persons who set out on their travels before they have ever learnt the difference between granite, marble and sandstone, or "freestone," as they are in the habit of calling it. The principal part of the cities of Italy, as of Germany, present an outside surface of plaster, instead of marble, or even wrought stone. The same is as true of many great palaces as of the common run of inferior buildings. Paris and other French towns are the only ones in Europe that can claim to be built entirely of stone.

There is probably no country in the world furnished with such a variety and inexhaustible abundance of excellent building material as the United States. And of these none are so well suited to stand the trial of our varying climate as our different sorts of marble and granite. Sandstone, which is now so much in use in our cities, is not the most suitable for permanent structures. Stones of sedementary formation will not bear our extremes of heat and cold. By the action of frost, and our violent storms of wind and rain, the particles of sand-stone formations will be disintegrated and the finished surface, and delicate sculptural ornament, upon which much expense may have been lavished, as well as good taste displayed, will in a few years have become crumbled and worn into an irregular mass, more picturesque than artistically graceful. This, as a result, may be seen in these milder and more regular climates of Southern Europe, after the wear of less than a century. Quite otherwise with granite and marble. The blue granite columns, whose vast fragments lie scattered in the different *Fori* of Rome, still shine with the polish given to them fifteen hundred or two thousand years ago. This granite, in its color and in the mixture of its particles is very much like our Quincy stone. The Egyptian obelisks, of pink granite, or sienite, have not lost their polish after four thousand years. It would be a good thing, if it has not been done already, to commence the formation of collections of all the kinds of stones found in the United States, with reference to their comparative durability, beauty, and cheapness, as building materials. If it does not already, such a cabinet of properly prepared specimens, might well form a department in the Patent-office at Washington. It would furnish at least opportunity for an interesting and extremely useful study.

It was to be hoped that the great opportunity offered by the enlargement of the Capitol, would be used to a greater extent than we fear it will be, from what we hear, to make an exhibition of our resources in choice marbles and excellent and beautiful woods. To the surprise of every body of good judgment and good taste, it is understood that in that superb and costly building, there is to be found much painted pine and superficial plaster. In a great public structure, which is, or at least should be, symbolical as well as useful, one might naturally hope to see much that was truly national, and in a local sense suggestive. Not in the architecture of the building, certainly, for that had better be kept as strictly as possible to the classical model, but in the character of the interior ornamentation, and most of all, in the materials used. In building a permanent public monument, the object which should govern should be to produce a work solid and grand and beautiful, but after that model of severe simplicity which stands the test of all time. Instead of cracking plaster and frail frescoes—the latter so feeble, perhaps, in design and tawdry in color, as to be more suitable for a refreshment saloon, than a palace of legislation—it might have been expected that the halls and passages of the Capitol would be lined with columns and panels of polished granite from the quarries of Maine or Massachusetts, or the marbles of Vermont, Maryland, Missouri, or Tennessee? Only native woods and stones should be used in such a building, either of which with their simple, pure and beautiful natural grains, brought out by the process of polishing, would furnish the best ornamental lining that could be desired. Even gilded cast-iron surfaces should be avoided nearly as much as those of plaster and paint.

In the days of Italy's pride and prosperity the rich marbles of the country were used to embellish the interiors of her great temples and religious shrines. Rarely, as in such examples as the Cathedral of Florence, or that of Siena, were they embroidered into a glorious curtain to be flung over the exterior. Now, the finer marbles which Italy produces, are principally exported. These, like other articles of commerce, seek the best markets. The country cannot afford to use freely one of its most valuable products, when it is wanted by such rich, luxurious and extravagant countries as ours. The United States and Russia are probably the best customers for the statuary and fine colored marbles which this country furnishes.

After six or seven years expatriation and residence in these countries where commercial enterprise and material development, compared with ours, is small and slow, one looks towards that great Western theatre, where such a spectacle of colossal movement and expansion is exhibited, with much the same feeling of wonder, as at Rome, in early years, we read in our histories of the marvelous development of empire in ages past. Before observation and actual contact had dissipated many of the cherished illusions about Europe with which the mind was deceived and entertained, the interest with which we read and heard of its ancient marvels was not equal to that which we now feel as we stand on these shores along which are scattered the fragments of former power, and, looking toward the West, watch the rising empire of the new world.

The City of New-York is the best type of our marvelous growth and of our present and future power, and it is something to rejoice at, that it promises to be as beautiful as it will be vast. While London may be called the brick and plaster capital, and Paris the acropolis of yellow limestone, New-York, the third great City of the world, may yet enjoy the rarer distinction of being called the marble metropolis. AP.

From Our Abano Correspondent.

BATHS AT ABANO, ITALY, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

An hour by rail from Venice to Padua, and still another under the charge of the velvet-jacketed Italian vetturini, brought us through a continuous garden-like land and left us at this mudding and bathing place. Abano is the Carlsbad of Italy, and has been resorted to from the time of the Romans as well for pleasure as for the cure of various ills that flesh is heir to. It is remarkable as the birthplace of LIVY, and also that of the learned PIETRO DI ABANO, the great physician and astrologer, who first revived the art of medicine in Europe.

Abano, as well as Padua, is situated in the middle of a vast fertile plain, every inch of which is cultivated—the trees are planted in straight rows, and the vineyards are all rectangular and are bounded by small canals, which, being snugly hedged on one side, serve the purpose of fences. The roads, on the contrary, wind about as if to avoid some unmanagable eminence; but this cannot be the true reason, as such elevations are purely imaginary, unless one goes to the boundary of the plains of Venetia and Lombardy. We should, however, make an exception of the little group of Euganean hills which seems to have strayed from the main Tyrolean range, some of which are so neatly and symmetrically formed as to suggest the idea that they were selected out of the Tyrolesian Alps, one by one, and set down in this great Venetian plain as samples of superhuman pyramids. And while exceptions to general horizontality are in order, it would not be proper to omit the important little mound of five or six yards altitude, and perhaps forty or fifty diameter, from which all the volcanic muds and sulphurous waters issue, which make Abano such a famous asylum for distorted and rheumatic limbs, as well as a locality in which to find cool drinks of the season and a tolerable list of persons who have no visible means of support. The waters have a peculiar odor, which, to an ungeological and unchemical individual, suggest that at no great depth below the surface they are filtered through a superannuated hen's nest. The *muds* are of a clayey nature, and preserve the sulphurous smell most thoroughly; they are applied directly to the affected part while tolerably hot—for all the waters and muds come up at a smoking heat, varying from 75 to 200 degrees Fahr.

An application of mud continues for about three-quarters of an hour, and then the part naturally enough undergoes a washing, and again in the latter part of the day a second mudding operation is gone through with in quite a similar manner.

A single application for a leg or arm requires about a *peck* of mud, and for special applications nearer a *bushel*; thus it is seen that no small amount of the *fango* (as the Italians call it) is required to perform the several thousand wallowings of a season. As the annual supply is not sufficient to provide so much fresh material, all the *used* products of the springs are carefully saved and put in pension for three years, in vats made in the ground, where the mass is continually subject to the action of fresh water direct from the volcanic source, at the end of which time it is fit to use again; and so it goes on one period of three years after another, and we of the present day daub ourselves with precisely the same mud, for aught we know, that was used by the maimed and crippled followers and adversaries of the famous old Roman Generals. The other day, a beautiful pleasure-drive of an hour along the base of the Euganean hills brought us to the Duke of Modena's castle at Battaglia, which was presented to him by its former proprietor, Marquis OBIZZO, upon the condition that it should be kept in its present state. The grounds include several of the hills, and are strongly walled in; from the road we saw many stags and other animals belonging to the estate, which took matters as coolly as if their royal owner had never heard of either LOUIS NAPOLEON or VICTOR EMANUEL. The Duke being absent at Vienna, the castle is left in the charge of an Austrian general, who keeps a military force always by him on the premises. The gardens belonging to the castle are said to be fine, and are open to strangers, as well as a vast museum of old armor and weapons, but we did not visit them; but drove on to General and Countess WIMPFIN'S castle, a mile and a-half beyond, where we were permitted to pass through all the rooms and take a most impressive view of this part of the country from the elevated dome of the structure, which is itself perched upon a modest but elaborately terraced satellite of the Euganean range.

On our return to Abano we saw a characteristic dance, out of doors, in which heavy shoes seemed no impediment whatever to keeping perfect time to a pair of fiddles and a bag-pipe. The young people were in holiday costume on their way home from an annual fair, which a foreigner must certainly believe was gotten up expressly and solely to see who could display the biggest and most gaudy earrings. OWLET.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Sketches and Anecdotes of Samuel Warren—The Rifle Shooting-Match—The Swiss Riflemen—Visit of French Musicians—Garibaldi—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, July 9, 1860.

SAMUEL WARREN, Esq., Q. C., formerly M. P for Medhurst, Recorder of Hull, and Lunacy Commissioner, &c., &c., the gifted author of the *Diary of a Late Physician*, and *Ten Thousand a Year*, gets his portrait published this week in the *Critic*. It is strange that WARREN should have written so well and so ill, and should be capable of displaying such sound sense and talent as he does on some occasions, while making so absurd a figure as he undoubtedly does on others. The manner in which Mr. WARREN took his farewell of Parliament, when he received his last appointment, will never be forgotten by any who had the good or ill luck to be there. Perhaps there is not a vainer man in the world than SAMUEL WARREN. His speech in the House as to the motives of his resignation, and its effect on the world generally, was ludicrous in the extreme. The pathos and the bathos of it beat anything ever heard before or since. He said that he consulted the Lord Chancellor and other great authorities, as if he expected them to say, "WARREN! don't, don't leave us;" and he went on, himself deeply and earnestly affected, while the House was convulsed with laughter, both stifled and uproarious. There is, however, much sterling good in WARREN, barring this vanity, which has led him into many scrapes. WARREN is a staunch Tory, a writer in "Old Ebony," *Blackwood's Magazine*, and a great upholder of Queen, Church and State. I suppose that a more extraordinary rhapsody than his *Lily and Bee*, written to commemorate the Crystal Palace, in 1851, was never penned. It was a mixture of galvanized flunkeyism and weakness, and ejaculatory expressions of the most feeble inanity and surprising nonsense. Some portions resembled the ravings of lunacy, without the occasional flashes of genius and meaning which sometimes distinguish the babble of an unstrung mind. It was, indeed, strange how a man who certainly wrote some fine and touching passages in the "Diary," could so forget himself. There were not wanting persons who actually said that WARREN was not the author of the earlier works which appeared under his name, and I cannot wonder at it, considering the diction of the *Lily and the Bee*.

> "Ha! ha! Who comes?
> Yes, 'tis he;
> I know him by the shine of his boots
> And his gracious air;
> 'Tis ALBERT, my Prince,
> The hero, the hero, ALBERT—
> Hero of a thousand (sham) fights
> On the breezy plain of Chobham.
> He comes with his noble family,
> The illustrious Royal children around him.
> I faint, I swoon, with admiration;
> Pick me up and take me home gently,
> Loose my shirt collar, lest I die."

Such is no exaggeration of the style of the extraordinary work to which I refer. I must now tell you an anecdote about WARREN, which I heard related at the dinner-table of a late eminent Judge by himself.

When WARREN was fighting his way at the Bar, he met one day in Chancery Lane with a rising lawyer, who knew him well. Said WARREN: "My dear fellow, you are the very man whom I wanted most to see. I am in trouble. I want your advice. I am sorry to say that Mrs. WARREN is very ill. You know what a susceptible creature she is, noble woman, admirable woman, and I am invited to dine with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow, at his house. What can I do? My dear friend, you are the very man to advise me."

The gentleman responded very sensibly, that it depended upon the state of Mrs. WARREN'S health, to which WARREN replied, that her nervous system was very delicate, but that professionally he ought not to omit dining with the Lord Chancellor, &c., &c. Finally, after many *pros* and *cons*., WARREN suffered himself to be persuaded to stay at home and not to dine with the Lord Chancellor. Upon this his friend commended his resolution, and added that he need not trouble himself to explain the cause of his absence in his letter to the Lord Chancellor; for that he also was invited to dine there, and would make a point of alluding to him, WARREN, in the kindest possible way. With this he suddenly wished WARREN good day, and went rapidly off. The latter paused a moment, and then rushed after him. "Stop! stop!" he cried. "I wish to say that you had better not mention me to his Lordship." "Oh, yes, I will. Be sure of it. Good bye," called out the other, moving off in a hurry. WARREN rushed after him breathless. "The fact is," he said, "you must not say anything." "Why not, Mr. WARREN?" "The fact is," he replied, "that a—in fact—a, I am not exactly going to dine with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow. I was putting a case merely. I know he is going to invite me. Don't say a word, I beg, I implore of you." "*Not* going to dine with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow?" said the other, "did I understand you to say, after all this talk, that you are *not* going to dine with him?" "No! no! I tell you," cried poor WARREN, in an agony. "No. Nor I either," quoth his friend. Good bye, WARREN!"

The rifle-shooting for the prizes has gone off very well. Wimbledon Common has resembled the scene of a fair, all last week. The winner of the Queen's Prize, and consequent hero of the day, is a young gentleman named ROSS, of the 7th North York volunteers. This was at 1,000 yards, a distance at which the Swiss rarely practice. ROSS made 24 points, being three points better than the second best, a live lord, Viscount FIELDING, of the 4th Flintshire. There is no law of nature which declares that a lord, as a lord, cannot shoot, and be a crack shot into the bargain. At the great Summer pigeon match at Hornsey this year, the aristocracy rather distinguished itself, I can tell you. The Swiss did not fire for the Queen's prize. It was restricted to volunteers. The Swiss did very well, but they did not beat us, and that is something to say, considering that the Canton sent a deputation of their best shots, and that rifle-practice is a time-hallowed institution with them. The Duke of WELLINGTON'S prize of £50 for shots at 1,000 yards, was won by Lieut. ARCHIBALD, 33d Regiment, instructor of musketry, KNECHT, a Swiss, being second. I have foregathered with some of the said Swiss, and find them to be gentlemanly fellows, with a strong penchant for England, and hatred of NAPOLEON.

As for ROSS, he is a Scot by birth, of Rosshire, son of a well-known Capt. ROSS. He has been a rifle-shot from childhood, was trained by his father, and considered the best shot at deer in the Highlands. Young ROSS was attended and supported by the representatives of some of the old mountain clans during the whole trial.

To-day the prizes are given in the Crystal Palace by SYDNEY HERBERT, and thousands have gone down to see the distribution. I fancy that many ladies absented themselves from Wimbledon for fear of a stray shot from the rifles; but there has been no accident that I know of, although some penny-a-liner tried to hit Lord ELCHO in the leg with a Swiss bullet!

GARIBALDI wants steamers and Whitworth guns, wherewith to capture the whole Neapolitan fleet and start a Sicilian Navy. A ship-broker at Liverpool has published a letter purporting to be from GARIBALDI, which I do not believe to be genuine, asking for gun-boats, and saying that England ought to support him and Italy out of rivalry to France and to thwart the designs of NAPOLEON. It is not likely that GARIBALDI would have committed himself in this manner, whatever he may think. Had he written such a document privately, a man ought to be tarred and feathered whose vanity should instigate him to send it to the newspapers. Thousands are flocking to the standard of the Dictator. I know the head of one firm of London shipbrokers who has gone out to try and do business with GARIBALDI. It is a good sign when such keen fellows go out on such a speculation.

The Orphéonist affair is over. These gentle melodists came at a wrong moment for them. Some sharp remarks are made upon their stature. It is alleged that their average height was five feet nothing, or even less. This is no reason why they should have been snubbed. A more amiable "band" never invaded a peaceful soil. The majority got no lodgings the first night they arrived. A friend of mine met two poor fellows on foot, with an immense old family box or chest, which looked two hundred years old, between them, somewhere near Leicester-square, at 12 o'clock at night. They had put it down and were sitting on it. He asked them whither they were going. They replied, to Ealing, (10 miles from London!) Poor fellows; nothing could persuade them of the folly of walking to Ealing with that box, which looked like a cross between the "old oak chest" in the "Mistletoe Bough," and a midshipman's sea-chest in the time of Earl HOWE. The orphéonists were much infested by spies. The Emperor approved much of their coming over, and so did Mr. COBDEN. It was thought that it would act as a contrast to the rifle movement.

A curious thing which happened was, that on an orphéonist getting out of the railway carriage at London Bridge, the first person whom he saw was the very man, a Frenchman, who had formerly informed against him, and got him deported to Cayenne. He seized him by the throat instantly, and there was a disturbance.

A workingman's brigade of 3,000 Volunteer Rifles, dressed like GARIBALDI'S troops, is talked of. They are to be under the command of the famous Indian General, BEATSON, who commanded the Bashi-Bazouks.

I send this by the *Connaught*. It is now positively stated that the Directors of the Galway line have, under pressure, sold the Galway contract to the Canadian line for £200,000. The question is, "Will Parliament ratify the sale?" I believe it will. At all events, it will be decided within ten days. The Canadian line (ALLAIR'S) is to run from Galway, but not to Boston and New-York. It is said that the Atlantic Royal line will still run steamers from Galway as before, unsubsidized. Ireland is in a fever about all this, but don't yet seem to know what is for the best. Liverpool is in ecstacies, and the local newspapers of that harbor rejoice.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

Col. Fremont's Early Days in California—His Own Testimony.

Col. FREMONT was sworn as a witness in the case of the claim of ANDRES CASTILLERO to New-Almaden, before United States Commissioner CHEVERS, in San Francisco June 29. He said:

"The character of the survey made by me across the Continent in 1845 was that of a topographical exploration, with the immediate object of ascertaining the most direct route across the Continent. It was made under the orders of the Topographical Bureau. I was at that time a Captain in the Topographical Engineers. I arrived at Sutter's Fort on or about December 10, 1845. I remained there about four days. On the 14th, I traveled from the Fort towards the head-waters of King's River, with the object of meeting the main body of my party, which I had left at Walker's Lake.

Returning, I reached Sutter's Fort, on January 15, 1846. I remained four days, and on the 19th left the embarcadero in Capt. SUTTER'S launch, accompanied by eight of my party, for Yerba Buena, where we arrived in the course of a day or two. If my memory serves me, we reached here on the 20th. As the river was high at that time, we had the advantage of the current, and so made a quick passage. Capt. WILLIAM A. LEIDESDORFF and Capt. WILLIAM HINCKLEY were the principal acquaintances I made. I was there but a short time, but became well acquainted with them. I visited the pueblo of San José with Capt. HINCKLEY. I had arranged with Capt. LEIDESDORFF to go with him to Monterey, and having a day or two of leisure before he could be ready, Capt. HINCKLEY offered to go with me to see the quicksilver mines, near San José, which Capts. LEIDESDORFF and HINCKLEY had mentioned to me as an object of interest, and as having been recently discovered. I left Yerba Buena on or about Jan. 21, 1846, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in a whale boat. We reached the embarcadero, now Alviso, about daybreak the next morning. There we procured horses, and passing through San José, reached the mine on the same day. I think no one went with me to the mine but HINCKLEY. We arrived there about noon. At the mine, Capt. HINCKLEY introduced me to Mr. CASTILLERO, the owner of the mine, who showed me about—showed me the excavation from whence he had taken the ore; showed me two or three heaps of the ore, and gave me some specimens, some of which I brought away. Before visiting the mine, Capt. LEIDESDORFF and myself had had some conversation together with regard to purchasing the mine. When there, I spoke slightly with CASTILLERO on the subject, and Mr. HINCKLEY also said something to him at greater length, tending to the same end, but CASTILLERO was not at all disposed to converse about selling. At this time, I think, CASTILLERO was engaged in building a house below, in the valley, to be used for the occupation of himself or his workmen. He also went through the process, roughly, of extracting the quicksilver from the ore, by putting some on red-hot iron, and collecting the fumes in a cup. We remained there perhaps two hours. I learned from CASTILLERO that he held the mine under a denouncement. I then, for the first time, became acquainted with the Spanish system of acquiring mines by denouncement. Whether I learned this in answer to questions propounded by me to CASTILLERO, or whether he volunteered the statement, I do not now remember. The impression distinctly and strongly remained upon my mind as a piece of knowledge acquired at that time, and which I afterwards made use of in this State during my operations in 1849.

The discovery of gold in the rock was first made in 1849, on my Marisposa tract. It was considered that that discovery was the first of the kind in California. In the uncertainty respecting titles in California, which then existed, I denounced the mine before Judge GEARY, in San Francisco, before Alcalde MAY, in San José, and before the Alcalde in Stockton, whose name I do not remember. That vein is now known as the Old Mariposa or Fremont vein, near the town of Mariposa. I made these denouncements entirely upon the information which I derived at the time spoken of from CASTILLERO. When I left California in 1847, the gold placers had not been discovered. I heard of it as I was leaving the Western frontier of the United States in 1848, to return to California, where I arrived in the Spring of 1849. I returned directly from the mine to Yerba Buena, which place I left about sundown on Jan. 24, 1846, in company with Captains LEIDESDORFF and HINCKLEY, and remained that night at Sanchez' ranch. In the morning Capt. HINCKLEY returned to Yerba Buena, and Capt. LEIDESDORFF and myself continued our journey to San José, where we stopped at SUNOL'S house. The next night we spent with Mr. GOWEZ, in the Cañada San Juan, and the day following, the 29th, we reached Mr. LARKIN'S house at Monterey. I then called on Gen. CASTRO, and the Prefect, named CASTRO. On the journey to Monterey, I talked the subject of purchasing the Almaden mine over with Capt. LEIDESDORFF, but the amount required was larger than my means. At that time, the mine was exceptional to any other kind of property; everything else, such as land, cattle, etc., being very low, and of little exchangable value; while the mine was considered as something of immense value, compared with other property. Thirty thousand dollars, which was the sum for which LEIDESDORFF supposed that the mine might be purchased, was considered an immense sum of money in California in those days. This circumstance gave great prominence to the mine. I think I have not been at the mine since January, 1847. I do not remember that I ever heard it designated other than as the quicksilver mine. I never, at that time, heard it called the Almaden, so far as I can recollect; this latter designation stands in my mind as one subsequently given. At the end of February I crossed the mountains called the Sierra de los Gatos, part of the Santa Cruz Mountains, early in March, encamped on the Gavilon peak, Salinas range, thence around by Sutter's Fort, north. I had some difficulties with the California authorities; those difficulties covered the space of four or five days, and occurred in the early part of March. I remember to have received a Spanish grammar and some letters from Mr. LARKIN about the time, while I was in camp. Mr. LARKIN sent information to Mazatlan, in relation to my difficulties, and I have always supposed that the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* came up in consequence of the receipt of the information.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Question of Slave Property—Reply to the Letter of Hon. James A. Hamilton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great interest the letter "on the doctrine of the Constitution concerning Slavery," which was published in your paper on the 4th instant, and admit that its learned author has successfully shown that the Constitution of the United States does not, "*proprio vigore*," carry Slavery into the Territories or anywhere else; but I think he is mistaken when he says that the Southern men generally, with their allies in the North, insist that it does. On the contrary, it has always been conceded by the opponents of Mr. DOUGLAS that "the Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits Slavery in the Territories." (*Vide* Attorney-General BLACK'S answer to Judge DOUGLAS.)

The Democratic Party having claimed, in conformity with the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, that the right of property in slaves is *affirmed in the Constitution*, the distinction between *creating* Slavery and simply *recognizing it* has in some instances not been sufficiently kept in view; hence this "*proprio vigore*" doctrine, which assumes that Slavery is *created* by the Constitution of the United States, but which really forms no part of the political creed of the Democratic Party, South or North.

It is perfectly true, however, that "the Southern men insist that, as property, they have a right to take their slaves into the Territories of the United States," but this right they claim independently of any clause in the Constitution authorizing them to do so, and as the necessary consequence of our peculiar system of Government, and of the relation in which the Territories stand to the United States.

In the language of Chief-Justice TANEY, who delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case:

> "The principle upon which our Governments rest, and upon which alone they continue to exist, is the union of States, sovereign and independent within their own limits, in their internal and domestic concerns, and bound together as one people by a General Government, possessing certain enumerated and restricted powers, delegated to it by the people of the several States, and exercising supreme authority within the scope of the powers granted to it, throughout the dominion of the United States. A power, therefore, in the General Government to obtain and hold colonies and dependent territories, over which they might legislate without restriction, would be inconsistent with its own existence in its present form. *Whatever it acquires, it acquires for the benefit of the people of the several States who created it.* It is their *Trustee*, acting for them, and charged with the duty of promoting the interests of the *whole people of the Union* in the exercise of the powers specifically granted."

Again, referring to the territory obtained by cession from France, the Court in the same case say:

> "It was acquired by the General Government as the *representative* and *Trustee* of the people of the United States, and it must therefore be held in that character for their *common* and *equal* benefit; for it was the *people of the several States* acting through their agent and representative, the Federal Government, who in fact acquired the territory in question, and Government holds it for their *common use*, until it shall be associated with the other States as a member of the Union."

The Southern wing of the Democratic Party argue, and I think with great plausibility, that the inevitable result of this tenure of the Territories by the General Government is the free and uncontrolable right of the citizens of *each* State, to use and enjoy their *common property* in any manner *not prohibited* by the Constitution of the United States; to emigrate into said Territories with their families and their *property*—for it cannot be denied that if the citizens of the Slave States, when emigrating into the Territories, should be obliged to leave behind them the great bulk of their property, the *right to emigrate* would be mere empty words as to them, and they would be practically deprived of the enjoyment and use, in a constitutional manner, of the property held in trust for them by the General Government, while the inhabitants of the other States, having no greater rights or interest in the Territories, would be left in the full exercise of their rights and privileges; and thus the common inheritance of the Union would be exclusively appropriated to the people of the non-slaveholding States. It must be acknowledged that it is not at all probable that this could have been the result aimed at by the thirteen original States composing the Union, when it is remembered that eleven of them at least were slaveholding States, and that Slavery had been abolished but a short time in the two others.

I have admitted that the distinguished writer of the letter above referred to has satisfactorily shown the fallacy of the "*proprio vigore*" theory, but I cannot acknowledge that he has been equally successful in establishing that the right of property in a slave is *not* affirmed in the Constitution of the United States.

It is acknowledged on all sides that the words in the Constitution, "*person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof,*" apply to *slaves*, and the words "*such service or labor*" to the *state of slavery*, and that they were so understood by the framers of that instrument.

The members of the Convention were well aware that if a slave should effect his escape from a Slave State into an adjoining Free State, he would *ipso facto* become free, and his owner be deprived of his *property* in him unless the Free State should as a matter of *comity* surrender him to his former owner. And guided by that forethought which appears never to have failed them in their responsible undertaking, they were unwilling to trust the rights of slaveowners to the *comity* of the Free States, but extended the strong arm of the Constitution itself, to shield a species of property, which in all probability they would not have created had its origin depended upon them, but which they felt it was necessary the Constitution should protect since it had a legal existence in most of the States comprising the Union.

To effect this purpose the following clause was inserted in the Constitution: "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof [*slaves*] escaping into another State, shall in consequence of *any law or regulation therein* be discharged from such service or labor, [*Slavery*] but shall be delivered up on *claim* of the party to whom such service or labor [*Slavery*] may be due."

No person will deny that slaves had as much of the character of property impressed upon them by the local laws of the Slave States *then* as they have *now*. When, therefore, the Constitution interposes its *veto* to prevent the removal of that character in cases where, without such interference, the right of property in the slave would immediately cease; when the Constitution, by virtue of its paramount authority, restricts the exercise of the legislative powers of these independent and sovereign States for the purpose of affording protection to this species of property—I cannot conceive how we are to resist the conclusion that "*the right of property in slaves is affirmed in the Constitution of the United States.*"

It might be shown, by the examination of at least one other clause of the Constitution, that the right to this kind of property is therein affirmed. I refer to the 2d section of Article I., where the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes is provided for. But, since the remarks of Mr. MADISON and others, in the Convention by which the Constitution was framed, have been frequently appealed to as the key to its construction, I cannot do better than quote the very words in which Mr. MADISON himself expounds to his fellow-countrymen this very part of the great document with the fame of which his name will ever be memorably connected. In No. LIV. of the *Federalist*, which treats of the House of Representatives, with a view to the ratio of representation, and in which Mr. MADISON answers the objections urged to the mode of apportionment adopted by the Constitution, after showing that slaves are considered by the *laws* of the *slave* States in some respects as *persons* and in other respects as *property*, Mr. MADISON says with reference to the provisions above alluded to:

> "*The Federal Constitution, therefore, decides with great propriety on the case of our slaves, when it views them in the mixed character of persons and of property. This is in fact their true character. It is the character bestowed on them by the laws under which they live.*"

Here, then, we are told by Mr. MADISON himself that the Federal Constitution *views our slaves in the character bestowed on them by the laws under which they live*, and this clear and unmistakable declaration on his part renders further argument unnecessary. Few will claim that higher authority might have been cited on the subject, and none will deny that it is directly in point to prove that all idea that there could be property in man was *not* excluded from the Constitution; but, on the contrary, that *the right of property in slaves was affirmed in that instrument.*

A DEMOCRAT.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

English Volunteers and the American Militia System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with more than one of your cotemporaries you have made the recent review in Hyde Park, as well as the whole Volunteer movement in Great Britain, the subject of sneering observation. You have shown yourselves unwilling to believe that the movement has attained, or is ever likely to attain, any real strength. England, it is said, is not a military nation, while America is; and natives of this country, who are accustomed to witness annual trainings, and the frequent array of large bodies of disciplined troops, must have surveyed with contempt Queen VICTORIA'S review of 20,000 riflemen.

The Volunteer movement is only a year old, and, although confined to England and Scotland, already embraces a uniformed force of 124,000 men. It will perhaps surprise Americans to be told that this body nearly equals in numerical strength the whole uniformed militia of the United States. As the greatest enthusiasm continues to prevail, there is hardly room to doubt that before the present year closes, at least 200,000 fine active fellows will have been enrolled, armed and disciplined. Let it be borne in mind that every man is in uniform—that he is carefully trained in company and battalion drill, with the use of the most effective rifle yet invented, and no candid American will deny that the movement is in every way worthy of a great, free and powerful nation.

It has not been beneath the dignity of one Editor to laugh at the Volunteers, because the skill of a thoughtless lad was fatally tried on a hapless poodle. The act was certainly reprehensible, and the streets of London are likely to be long vocal with the cry of "Who shot the dog?" Yet it might be worth while to remember that a year has scarcely passed since a poor wretch was ruthlessly murdered at Harlem by the members of a target company, although American humor, usually so quick and trenchant, has not yet immortalized the question, "Who stabbed the rowdy?" It might be interesting, also, to speculate on the indignation that would be aroused in New-York were the London *Times* to devote a leader to the recent parade of the Alderman Barry Musqueteers, including a biographical sketch of the distinguished individual whose name is borne on the target and the colors of that gallant corps. Were the writer more conversant with American affairs than Englishmen generally are, we might be told of what materials target companie are frequently composed; how disinterested are the motives of the "sidewalk committees" who offer plated spoons as prizes; how the pale-faced squads that march past your office in the bright October days are outnumbered by the brass bands which precede them; how cheering to timid marksmen is the announcement on the walls of the tavern at Bull's Ferry, "Muskets loaded here at four cents each;" finally, how conveniently the military spirit subsides into the political, and at primary Ward meetings repays the generosity of our BOOLES and BARRYS.

Whatever Americans have been pleased to say, at home or abroad, of their militia, has always been readily believed by Englishmen. Yet, were that system thoroughly examined by a bold and competent observer, it would speedily be exploded as an enormous imposition on the credulity of mankind. The most recent authority within my reach is the Army Register for 1859, wherein the whole Militia of the Union is given at 2,100,000. The returns from the different States are of irregular dates, some as far back as 1845, none later than 1857; but on the principle of enumeration which evidently obtains, I think the force may now be estimated at 3,000,000. By the same reckoning the Militia of this State are computed at 350,000, although the Adjutant General in his Report for 1859 rates them at 17,000, and dolefully adds that at the last annual muster, more than 30 ℔ cent. were absent. Of course he meant the uniformed Militia. At the reception of the Japanese, the Military who paraded were said to have been 7,500, and this in face of the fact that Gen. SANDFORD'S entire division does not exceed 6,200, of whom rarely more than 4,800 have ever been known to parade. I have no exact statistics, and quote from memory, but I defy the Adjutant General of the First Division to point out any important error in the figures I have given.

The same extraordinary exaggeration prevails whenever the strength of the target-companies is mentioned. When it was proposed, two or three years ago, to have a grand parade of these bodies, the *Journal of Commerce* gravely stated that 60,000 "trained soldiers" would turn out. In spite of all the enthusiasm that was evoked, and the encouragement bestowed by wily politicians, the muster-rolls showed that only 3,000 men marched (for that was all they did or could do) under so able a General as the Alderman of the First Ward. It probably never occurred to your sage cotemporary to inquire where its 60,000 targeteers were to find muskets.

No inaccurate estimate of the efficiency of the Militia of the Union may be formed from the number of staff and general officers in the various States. In 1857 California had 18 Generals for every 11,500 men—a wonderful contempt for high rank where it is so easily won. They manage things better in North Carolina, where 80,000 are commanded by 28 Generals. It is consoling to know that the great military experience of Gen. CASS is felt in Michigan, where a force only one-fourth that of New-York has nearly double the number of Staff-officers.

Let me give another proof of efficiency. Some months ago an official statement was issued, at the instance of Senator HEMPHILL, showing the number of arms distributed by the Federal Government to the States, under the act of 1808. New-York appears to have received only 45,000, which would arm no more than one in eight of the force she is represented to possess. I daresay I shall be told that every citizen has a musket of his own, that he knows how to use it; in fact, that he is a dead shot. You and I, gentlemen, who live in a City containing nearly a third of the population of the whole State, can easily count upon our fingers all our friends and acquaintances who ever draw a ramrod from January to December. Almost every weapon, whether belonging to the nation or to individuals, is a blood relation of Brown Bess, and would fare badly in an encounter with the Minie or Enfield.

I think I am justified in asserting that the boasted militia system of the United States is no system at all, *but an enrollment, capricious and incorrect, of the adult male population.* In the large cities there is a respectable force of uniformed men, who may bear a comparison with any citizen soldiers in the world; in the smaller cities there are weak and scattered companies, generally outnumbered by the musicians who attend them on excursions and civic parades; everywhere else there is a militia existing only in name. "Oh, yes, but let a foe attempt to invade us, and millions will rush to arms"—a speech that is always made with the look and tone of men who believe that America is the only country in the world where people ever dream of fighting for their firesides. France is forgotten—distracted, impover-

ished France, which in 1794 heroically repelled the tide of English and German invasion from her frontiers. England is forgotten, which became one vast camp when NAPOLEON's array hung like a dark cloud on the heights of Boulogne. Holland, Scotland, Switzerland, all are forgotten in that marvelous self-complacency which considers patriotism, with everything which it generates and ennobles, as peculiarly the growth of American soil.

I fear I have trespassed too long upon your good nature, but feel persuaded your love of fair play will not deny me a hearing. At the risk of being taken for one of Col McLEAY's kilted heroes, I shall subscribe myself, A NORTH BRITON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 20, 1860.

A TRIP TO THE SAGUENAY.

The River St. Lawrence—Murray Bay—Cacouna—Tadousac—Saguenay River—Prince of Wales—Steamer Magnet, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MONTREAL, L. C., Thursday, July 19, 1860.

The great body of our Summer tourists, satiated with the old routes of travel, are no doubt sighing in these dog days—like as the Roman Sybarite sighed for a new pleasure—for new scenes wherein cool air, sea breezes, waterfalls, chains of mountains, wide and picturesque rivers, quaint villages, and quainter people, may be seen and enjoyed. These *desiderata* may be supplied by a trip—which we have just made—to the Saguenay, a river which empties itself into the St. Lawrence, at about 125 miles north of Quebec.

We obtained our tickets for the entire route from Mr. MILLOY, the agent at Montreal, on Monday; took the boat for Quebec on the evening of that day, and reached the latter place at 7 A. M. on the following morning. Here we were brought alongside of the *Magnet*—the boat which runs from thence to the Saguenay, stopping at the different watering places on the route, on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

We started from Quebec at 8 A. M. The weather is rarely hot here. On this occasion the air was delightfully cool, with a clear cloudless sky. We were well filled with passengers, and among them I was pleased to observe a sprinkling of Americans.

The first object which attracts attention after leaving the magnificent harbor of Quebec, is the picturesque village of Carouge, where many families of Quebec have their summer residences. The next was the Falls of Montmorency, which are distinctly seen from the boat, but appear, in the distance like a huge column of chalk. We then passed the pretty and fertile Island of Orleans, the grand *locale* of pilots and fishermen. From hence the noble St. Lawrence gradually widens from fifteen to thirty miles in breadth. And here also we begin to feel the presence of sea air. To those pent up all the year amidst dusty streets, in close offices or workshops, or, in ill-ventilated dwellings,—to the worker of the body or brain, aye, even to youth and strength, what luxury, what refreshing drafts, what new leases of life seem to be inhaled with every breath drawn from a sea breeze! It is the veritable *elixir vitæ*,—our fellow tourists were visibly changed as we approached it. The strong seemed to move about with greater animation, and to breathe with greater vigor, while the invalid, rising from his chair or sofa, seemed to have had a sudden impulse of strength suffused over his pallid features and feeble frame.

Numerous islands now presented themselves, of varied shape, size and character. Some were dark and sterile, others thickly covered with foliage. Some were within stone-throw of the boat, and others seemed, by their distance, like mere cloudlets floating on the water. On our left, as we proceeded, the land gradually rose from undulations to high mountains. Cape Tourmente is the first and one of the most conspicuous of the chains of giant cliffs which now present themselves along the coast. After passing the Pillars—rocks so called from the peculiarity of their shape—and Grosse Isle, a station where emigrant-ships are examined before they proceed to Quebec, no further islands were met until we approached Rivière du Loup. But along the shore mountain after mountain, here and there intersected by pretty bays and harbors, where picturesque cottages are to be seen embowered amid groves of elm, pine and maple, follow in regular succession. These mountains were subjects of amusing interest to us and our companions. They are as varied in shape and complexion as they are numerous. The eye can hardly be wearied in observing their variety in form, color and dimensions. Some were tall and spiral, and looked like monster pines. Others were compared, and not inaptly, to giant dromedaries; some were as round as Martello towers; others were rugged, shapeless masses, upon which torrents and thunderbolts had seemed to have wreaked their fury for ages. Some were covered with verdure to their peaks; some were still capped with snow, and looked like hoary-headed giants; while one here and there was as black and sterile as if it had just emerged from the smoky regions of Vulcan.

MURRAY BAY.

Thus enjoying ourselves until about 3 P. M., we reach the first of the fashionable watering-places in these parts—Murray Bay. The village is very prettily situated. It skirts along the base of two mountains with the Murray river winding between them. It bears a strong resemblance to the usual representation of Swiss villages in our albums and illustrated annuals. The summer residents rarely reside in the village, but in the numerous farm houses along both sides of the mou[illegible] the Bay, where the facilities for bathing are [illegible]er. The scenery around this spot is beautiful. The drives, the lakes, the spots for pic-nics, and streams for piscators, are innumerable. Upon inquiry we ascertained that boarding was obtainable at prices ranging from 50 cents to $1 per diem,—strawberries, raspberries, blueberries and cream for 5 cents per quart; chickens 25 cents per pair, and eggs 10 cents per dozen. What a paradise for pleasure and health seekers with short pockets! After disembarking several fellow passengers, we proceeded to our stopping place for the night Rivière du Loup, which is about 40 miles distant, and lies on the opposite, or south shore. About three miles in the rear of Rivière du Loup is another much frequented watering place, called Cacouna. We are told that some two or three hundred residents of Quebec and Montreal are at present stopping there. It does not present any remarkable features in scenery. The land is undulating, and very bare of foliage. Alongside of the strong and commodious wharf at Rivière du Loup we anchored for the night, and left about 3 A. M., on the following morning for the Saguenay. In the meantime many of our friends landed and enjoyed a very pleasant drive to Cacouna.

THE SAGUENAY.

As we have stated, we started about 3 A. M. Several pleasure-seekers and anglers arrived from Cacouna, and swell the number already on board. The entrance to the Saguenay is directly opposite. The St. Lawrence is here about 30 miles wide.

The Saguenay is, among rivers, what Niagara is among water-falls,—what the Chimborazo is among mountains,—what the Pyramids are among mortuary monuments. From its entrance at the St. Lawrence, to its source beyond the lake St. John, its dark, deep and rapidly-rolling body of water,—its steep and precipitous shores,—its zigzag winding course,—its sudden and unexpected transitions in width,—the grotesque and sublime-looking rocks along its sides,—the bays, waterfalls and rushing rivers, which here and there empty themselves into her bosom, present a more rapid succession of objects than the eye can well realize. We cannot here attempt to particularize them, for to do so would fill a volume. As we approach the entrance, we perceive the village of Tadousac prettily situated in the centre of a bay. This has long been a fishing and fur station of the Hudson's Bay Company. It consists of a few neat wooden cottage and long row of store houses. In front of these is a flag-staff, flanked on either side by cannon. A little below these is a small, dilapidated wooden church. It derives interest from the fact of being one of the first, if not the first, church erected on this part of the continent by the Jesuits. From hence it is said the intrepid Father MARQUETTE started on one of his exploring voyages to the Mississippi. A queer place to start from, think you? No, for the mouth of the Saguenay, although three hundred miles from Montreal, is nearly three hundred miles nearer Lakes Huron and Superior. About a mile further on is the lumber station, called L'Anse a l'Eau. At another mile beyond L'Anse a l'Eau, the river narrows to about half a mile in width, and on either side stand two huge round masses of rock, like two round towers at the entrance of some giant's castle. From hence to Ha! Ha! Bay, the highest point navigable for steamboats, the distance is about sixty miles. The water, whether from its great depth, or from the shadow of the dark-colored rocks which surround it, is of a dark inky color. At the entrance of the river, it is not more than thirty fathoms, but it gradually deepens as you proceed to a depth of one hundred and fifty fathoms. It has no sloping shore. Its sides rise perpendicularly, giving the river the appearance of a huge chasm through a chain of granite mountains. Alongside of Capes Eternity and Trinity, 140 fathoms of line were sunk by Capt. BAYFIELD before the bottom was reached. These mountains I have spoken of range from 1,500 to 4,000 feet. The two highest are these Capes Eternity and Trinity, names no doubt suggested by the firm appearance of unchangeableness and durability which they bear. Statue Point is another of its remarkable features, and is so called from a figure having the resemblance to a human form, which stands in a kind of Gothic niche at about 800 feet from the water mark, but it has now almost crumbled away. On starting the weather was almost cold—necessitating warm shawls and thick over-coats. About 9 A. M. the sun's rays made their appearance, and with them agreeable warmth. And here commenced the usual concomitant of a trip up the Saguenay—a thunder-storm. A distant rumbling sound, like the measured tread of cavalry, was first heard, then it changed into the booming of parks of artillery, and, as it approached in intensity, hill after hill echoed and reëchoed its peals, the sky became darkened, relieved, however, by flashes of lightning, whose lurid glare upon the dark, steep sides of the rocks, with torrents of hissing rain, helped to make a scene which a MARTIN only could paint, or a MILTON adequately describe. This pleasing interlude is unaccompanied by any danger, and rarely lasts above half an hour at a time.

The country around the head of the river contains a small settlement of Scotch and French Canadians. How the former found their way there is a matter of surprise. A wag on board denied their assumed origin, and declared they must be the lost tribe. Another suggested that the two were identical. The soil around is rich, and although north of Quebec, the climate is said to be milder and the winters shorter. Leaving Ha! Ha! Bay we retrace our steps and regain the entrance to the St. Lawrence, at about 3 P. M. Here our anglers land at L'Anse a L'Eau. This place may be called the head-quarters of the piscators who wish to try any of the numberless trout lakes and salmon streams which are to be found every few miles hence to as far north as Labrador. At this place you can land, and with an introduction to Mr. RADFORD, the hospitable agent of the lumber mills, remain a day or two, to obtain a pilot boat and other necessary appendages for a fishing cruise. A good boat, with two men, may be obtained at about $3 per diem, and with ordinary skill and proper tackle trout from 1 to 12 pounds weight, and salmon which would have gladdened Conde's cook, or Apicius, may be caught everywhere, without fear of acts of Parliament or "my lord's keepers."

We are informed that a hotel will be erected in Tadousac next Spring, for sportsmen especially, with numerous cottages for private families in search of health and sea air. And from personal experience I can guarantee to lovers of the gentle art an amount of piscatorial sport in these regions such as cannot be enjoyed in Norway, or anywhere this side of the Columbia River.

The Prince of Wales will visit this river about the 15th of August, and it is expected he will enjoy himself a day or two here with rod and line.

We reached Rivière du Loup about 5 P. M., and left at 3 A. M. on the following morning, arriving at Quebec about noon, where we took the Grand Trunk cars, and reached Montreal at 10 P. M. Here we can leave at 7 A. M. on the following morning, and arrive at New-York at 10 P. M. Thus making a trip, which for beauty of scenery, healthfulness of temperature, and moderateness of charge, cannot, we think, be surpassed.

There are two boats which run to the Saguenay. We have tried both, and prefer the *Magnet*. She is iron built, in four water-tight compartments, elegantly furnished, supplies an excellent table, and is commanded by the very kind and popular Capt. HOWARD. J. P.

Irish Emigration to America.

Rev. Dr. CAHILL, the celebrated Irish Catholic, now traveling in this country, writes thus in one of his recent letters concerning Irish emigration to America:

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1860.

Some Irish and American journals have (no doubt from honest motives) been reporting, with rather sharp comment, that I have been encouraging emigration from Ireland to this country. It is not so. I have never encouraged such a scheme. I have invariably stated that when a man is *exterminated* by the cruel bigotry and the infamous administration of Ireland, he can, beyond all doubt, secure a happy home here, provided he be *single and sober* and *have a friend* here to receive him. A married man has a bad chance here: his first embarrassments with a wife and children are almost insurmountable, and in a majority of instances he sinks under them. How, for instance, can he carry them hundreds of miles along railroads? Where is the money? And if he leave them behind in the city how can he support them, while he is himself unsettled. They will starve, or go to the poorhouse in separation and a broken heart. Again, a young *gentleman*, or an old gentleman, has no chance here. All the public offices are obtained by vote; and hence no one but a known citizen can obtain them. This country is good only for the laborer or the tradesman; and in these cases it is, perhaps, the most prosperous country in the whole world. No, I have decidedly never encouraged Irish emigration; but as I hate the Irish poorhouse, and as I abhor military service in the English army, I point out the advantages of this nation, in order to protect my poor persecuted countrymen from the insulting degradation of the Irish poor law, and to snatch them from the thankless cruelty with which their life and their death are treated by the ungrateful laws of the perfidious British military authorities. Would I not much prefer to see them die in the swamps of Florida struggling for independence than to perish in fighting for ungrateful England. Is not their blood more honored when shed for their wives and children in the Valley of the Mississippi than when spilled in India or the Crimea, defending the cause of a nation of relentless bigots, inappeasable persecutors. No, I have never encouraged an Irish exodus; but I have endeavored to make the heartbroken happy against the undying infliction of England's misrule. Britain, however, is very near a catastrophe which will try her courage and her resources, and will shake her constitution. A storm is gathering slowly and steadily, which may soon burst on her shores: a formidable host is almost on the march to the English coast to slacken a nation's thirst in national revenge: and the loud cries of Ireland during centuries of insult may at length be heard in a just national retribution. Courts, and thrones, and rulers have been latterly running riot in national extravagance; and mankind may be at length awakened to reform these royal abuses by rejecting rampant monarchy and raising the standard of cheap self-government. I have been most kindly received and generously treated by the heads of the Administration in this city, in acknowledgment of which I beg you will join your respect and gratitude with mine.

Your faithful countryman,
D. W. CAHILL.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

LEONARD, J.—*Field vs. Corwin.* The examination must proceed.

Whitaker vs. Boody. Motion denied.

McDowell vs. Daniels. Motion in part granted and in part denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DAILY, J.—*Reed vs. Butler.* See opinion.

Waterhouse vs. Palmer. Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Same vs. Same. Same order.

Mianney vs. Blogs. Motion granted.

Cutler vs. Soulé. Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*O'Rourke vs. Hart.* Case settled.

Britton et al. vs. O'Niel. Motion denied, with $7 costs.

The authorities of Nashville, Tennessee, have been awakened to the fact that a paid fire department is much superior to the volunteer system, and have consequently determined upon the change. Several prominent citizens of that place have been in this city, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, during the past few days, and have examined into the practical operation of our department. They left for home yesterday with the intention of remodeling their department, taking for a guide as near as possible our own.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Wise's Former Indorsement of Douglas.

From the Mobile Register.

It may be interesting at this period to refresh one's memory in regard to the remarkable letter which Gov. WISE addressed to the Democracy of Illinois, in the famous canvass of 1856. When it is remembered that the opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS is based upon the opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, the reader will need no suggestions on our part to form his own comments. It must be kept in mind that this letter was written a sufficient time after this much misquoted Freeport speech for Gov. WISE to have read it and formed an opinion about it:

RICHMOND, Va., 1858.

To Hon. John Moore, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois:

DEAR SIR: I cannot express the emotions of my bosom, excited by your appeal to me for aid in the warm contest which your noble Democracy is waging with abolitionism. Every impulse prompts me to rush to your side. Your position is a grand one, and in some respects unexampled. In the face of doubt and distrust attempted to be thrown upon your Democracy, and its gallant leader, by the pretext of pretenders that you were giving aid and comfort to the arch enemy of our country—isolated by a tyrannical proscription which would, alike foolishly and wickedly, lop off one of the most vigorous limbs of National Democracy, the limb of glorious Illinois! I see you, in spite of this imputation, firmly fronting the foe, and battling to maintain conservative nationality—against embittered and implacable—sectionalism—constitutional rights, operating *propria vigore*, and every way against all unequal or unjust Federal or Territorial legislation;

The right of the people to govern themselves against all force or fraud:

The right of the sovereign people to look at the "returns," and behind the "returns" of all their representative bodies, agents, trustees or servants;

The responsibility of all governors, representatives, trustees, agents and servants, to their principals, the people, who are "the governed," and the source of all political power;

Utter opposition to the detestable doctrine of the absolutism of Conventions to prescribe and proclaim fundamental forms of government at their will, with submission to the sovereign people—a doctrine fit only for slaves, and claimed only by legitimists and despots of the old world;

Powers of any sort not expressly delegated to any man, or body of men, are expressly "reserved to the people;"

No *absolute* or dictatorial authority in representative bodies. The representative principle as claiming submission and obedience to the will of the constituents;

The sovereignty of the organized people supreme above all mere representative bodies, conventions, or legislatures, to decide, vote upon, and determine what shall be their supreme law;

Justice and equality between States and their citizens, and between voters to elect their agents and representatives, and to ratify or reject any proposed system of government;

Submission to the Constitution and laws of the Federal Union, and strict observance of all the rights of the States and their citizens, but resistance to the dictation or bribes of Congress, or any other power, to yield the inalienable right of self-government;

Protection in the Territories, and everywhere, to all rights of persons and of property, in accordance with the rights of the States, and with the Constitution and laws of the Union;

Equity and uniformity in the mode of admitting new States into the Union, making the same rules and ratios to apply to all alike;

The rejection of all comprises, conditions or terms which would discriminate between forms of republican constitutions, admitting one, with one number of population, and requiring three times that number for another form equally republican.

The great law of settlement of the public domain of the United States, free, equal, and just, never to be "temporized" or "localized" by temporary or partial expedients, but to be adjusted by permanent, uniform and universal rules of right and justice.

Maintaining these and the like principles, I deem it to be the aim of the struggle of the devoted Democracy in this signal contest. And so understanding them, I glory in their declaration and defenses. I would sacrifice much and go far to uphold your arms in this battle. I would most gladly visit your people, address them, and invoke them to stand fast by the standard of their faith and freedom, and never to let go the truths for which they contend, for they are vital and cardinal, and essential, and can never be yielded without yielding liberty itself.

But, Sir, I am like a tied man, bound to my duties here; and, if my office would allow me to leave it, I could not depart from the bedside of illness in my family, which would probably recall me before I could reach Illinois; and my own state of health admonishes me that I ought not to undertake a campaign as arduous as that you propose. I know what the labors of the stump are, and am not yet done suffering bodily from my efforts for Democracy in 1855. For these reasons, I cannot obey your call; but, permit me to add: Fight on! fight on! fight on!—never yield but in death and victory! And, oh, that I was unbound, and could do more than look on, throbbing with every pulse of your glorious struggle—with its every blow and breath—cheered with its hopes, and chafed by its doubts. You have my prayers, and I am,

Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

Speech of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr.—Meeting with Mr. Barrett.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 25.

The first meeting, during the canvass of the candidates for Congress now before the people, took place yesterday at Florrissant, and was an occasion of considerable enthusiasm for that pretty and ordinarily quiet village. Early in the day the buggies commenced to arrive, and the first train of cars also took a great many from town. Farmers and mechanics from the neighboring counties flocked to the place, and the additional attraction of a grand barbecue and ball, for the benefit of the ladies, gave the town quite a holiday appearance.

After speeches by Mr. BARRETT and Col. TODD, Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR addressed the assemblage. He said:

These National Democrats put a different construction upon the Constitution from our fathers. The Republican Party stands on that construction, and is pledged to the doctrine of the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories and the exercise of that power. I stand on that doctrine myself, because I believe Slavery is deleterious to the Territories. If it is Black Republicanism to fill up the Territories with white men and exclude negroes, then I am a Black Republican; and if it is white Democracy to fill the Territories up with negro slaves and keep out white men—I suppose one branch of the Democracy can be called white Democrats—I don't want to be classed as one of them. I go for the doctrine of our fathers, and care not by what name I go by. I don't ask that party to forbear calling me Black Republican. If they can convince others they are welcome to do it; and if they succeed, then I am in excellent company. I am with men who have been revered from the foundation of the Government—whose fame has spread over the world. I part only with those men who left them and followed the lead of CALHOUN, and those who hold that Slavery can be carried into the Territories in defiance of the people, whether they want it or not, and that is what they avow when one of them is honest enough to acknowledge the doctrines of the party. The Republican Party is in favor of the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, and those who are opposed to that say that because of this, the Black Republicans are hostile to the South. Are there no other interests in the South but Slavery? Are white men an institution in the South? Can this question be discussed in the South, or is it to be suppressed? Now, I can tell you a fact patent on its face, that the 100,000 negroes in Missouri disfranchise 100,000 white men in St. Louis. We have 200,000 population in St. Louis, and are entitled to 24 Representatives, but are deprived of that number, and have only 12, by reason of the provision of the Constitution increasing the ratio of representation in proportion to the increase of population. It is worse in other Slave States than it is here. In Western Virginia it takes 40,000 white men to have the same representation that is had by 10,000 on the Atlantic coast. It is because the negroes are vastly in the majority in the east that this preponderance exists. In South Carolina, there was a property qualification for members of the Legislature which required them to own so much negro property.

VOICE—"How about Massachusetts?"

Mr. BLAIR—The same as in South Carolina in respect to the two years' qualification, to which I suppose the gentleman refers. The South Carolina Legislature elects its Governor and Presidential electors, and this, I imagine, will be the exemplar for every other Southern State. Who is there, I ask, in St. Louis willing to be a half man to enable anybody else to hold niggers? This National Democracy may do it, but free men will not. The right of the people of St. Louis to have a representative in the Legislature, is as perfect as the right of any other county, and yet we are cut off by this unfair qualification. This is not worse than it will be. Baltimore, with one half the population of Maryland, has only one Senator in the Legislature of that State, while Calvert County, with only three hundred voters, has an equal number. One fourth of the population of Maryland governs the State. This National Democracy is shocked with the equality of negroes, but forgets the equality they are on in the calculation of population. I want to see the National Democrat who will defend this or the Legislature who robbed us of our representation last winter, and in the absence of our whole number of members, rode rough-shod over this county, allowing an inebriate to appoint officers over us. I refer to the acts for the appointment of County Commissioners over those elected by the people. And not satisfied with that, they endeavored to fasten another law on us to take away the appointment of our Police. These things are in perfect keeping with the acts of men that defend the idea of making citizens a half man, to make others two fold niggers.

Mr. BARRET says he was called Polygamy Dick because he voted against a bill suppressing polygamy, or a plurality of wives. Why, he says polygamy was a part of their religion, and he wouldn't interfere with it. In Missouri, stealing was part of the religion of the Mormons, and they were driven out for it. On this gentleman's principle, they ought to have been let alone. I hold that it is a crime, and ought to be cut down at its root. But he says he would like to have Utah divided, and subjected to the dominion of other Territories. What right have Territories to interfere with them if it is wrong for Congress? Congress has just as much right to interfere as the Territories. The truth is, that he was a little imbrued with squatter sovereignty about that time. Douglasism is responsible for that.

Mr. BLAIR then replied to Mr. BARRET's remarks on the tariff, saying that the charge of trading against the People's Party members of Congress from Pennsylvania, came with an ill grace from one who was now running as a People's candidate himself. He referred to Mr. BARRET's charge that the abolition of slavery would reduce free labor to fifty cents per day. He claimed that the reason St. Louis paid better wages to mechanics was that the skill of artizans was required that negro labor couldn't supply. Compare the result in Norfolk, Charleston and Savannah, and tell us if a white mechanic can get three bits a day in either place. He also replied to the remark of Mr. BARRET regarding the Pacific Railroad, and adduced a single example to prove the shallowness of that gentleman's position. Congress once passed an act for an overland mail, fixing the terminus at each end; but the Administration fixed the route, and made an oxbow of it. So it would be with the Pacific Railroad bill under BUCHANAN.

Political Miscellany.

GOV. SEWARD TO VISIT MINNESOTA.—The following letter from Gov. SEWARD was addressed to Judge GOODRICH, of St. Paul, Minn.:

AUBURN, Tuesday, July 10, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 6th of July. You have anticipated my innermost thoughts. Of course I should not be within two days' journey of Minnesota without going, even unbidden, to see you and the Republicans of that State. I cannot, however, loiter even then, and so I must ask the State Central Committee to designate one place where I can express to the people my profound sense of their patriotism, and my gratitude for all their kindness to me, leaving me to designate the time hereafter, as I shall find myself able to control the circumstances around me.

Ever faithfully, your friend,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION AGAIN—AN OHIO DEVELOPMENT.—The performances exposed by the Covode Committee are to be repeated in Ohio. The Breckinridge Committee at Columbus have issued the following circular, a copy of which has found its way to the Cleveland *Plaindealer*. The copy in question was addressed to a Government office-holder, under seal:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: A movement, as you are aware, has been inaugurated here in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. The vital principles of our National Democratic Party are at stake in the coming contest. You know that a political canvass cannot be successfully carried on without funds. Great numbers of documents must be circulated, and a great variety of expenses incurred which will readily suggest themselves to the reason of all.

The Central Committee, under the direction of the meeting which appointed it, have had the duty imposed upon it of *reminding you that all who are occupying official positions are expected to contribute to the expenses of the campaign.* It is hoped, therefore, that you will respond *promptly* to this notice and that you will not regard the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS too much for you to *advance.*

Please direct your remittance to THOMAS SPARROW, of this City, Treasurer. JNO. DAWSON,
Chairman of State Executive Committee.
WM. A. NEIEL, Secretary.

FLORIDA.

St. Augustine a Resort for Northern Invalids—Characteristics of Florida Winters—Visitors from the North—How to Travel Here.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Friday, July 20, 1860.

Florida is much frequented in Winter by health-seekers from the North. They begin to arrive about the 1st of November, and usually remain till May. During the intervening half year the towns, villages and travel routes of this semi-tropical peninsula are filled with visitors from the Middle and Eastern States, who come to baffle such enemies of life and comfort as consumpiton, asthma, rheumatism, catarrh, neuralgia, &c. Of the crowd who thus arrive, some five hundred fall to the share of this ancient town.

There are several reasons for the state of things referred to. In the first place, the climate of Florida is remarkably mild and equable; secondly, it is salubrious to a degree altogether without parallel in any other portion of North America; and, thirdly, the time and expense required to reach this region are comparatively small. The greater portion of Florida is situated south of the 30th parallel of latitude, and constitutes a narrow tongue of land between the Atlantic on the east, and the Gulf of Mexico on the west. Snow is almost unknown, and a few slight frosts constitute all there is of severe weather. Indeed, throughout the months of December, January and February the weather closely resembles the finest September and October days at the North, except that there are no such violent changes of temperature here as render the northern autumn so trying to certain classes of invalids. Fires are seldom needed for comfort, and there is scarcely an unpleasant day during the entire Winter. Gardens are cultivated in every month of the year, peach-trees blossom in February, roses are in bloom chiefly in the Winter, and orange-trees hang full of their golden fruit from October to May. Add to all this that the air is soft, delicious and wholesome in a manner which can only be understood after actual trial, that fresh mild breezes from the adjacent Gulf stream sweep daily over the pine plains,together with the fact that no local causes exist for sickness, and it may partly be comprehended why Florida is recommended by physicians as a better refuge for consumptive patients than Italy or the West India Islands. Then the fact that it costs comparatively little to travel hither, is of importance to many who need a Winter's residence in a mild climate. The exact passage money from New-York to St. Augustine is twenty-five dollars. There are, as the advertising columns of the TIMES will show, two lines of first-class steamships to Savannah and one to Charleston, fare $15. Every one of these connects with steamers which follow the coast southerly to the mouth of the St. John's, and then ascend that chief river of Florida. On these the fare to Picolata is eight dollars, and from that landing place to St. Augustine—18 miles—the stage fare is $2—$25 in all. Time from New-York from four to five days. But we expect that a railway from this place to the St. John's, will supersede the stage coaches before next Winter. It is already graded, and the iron in part received. We have several good hotels and boarding houses, where guests are entertained in a comfortable and handsome manner at a moderate charge. The woods, rivers and bays, furnish no end of hunting and fishing. And the unique appearance of the town itself, now three centuries old, never fails to interest visitors. The good effects of a Winter's residence here are certainly, in most cases, very remarkable; and from year to year the number who renovate their health in our mild salubrious clime increases.

A. M.

The Danville (Va.) *Appeal* of the 25th says: "A duel was fought yesterday morning between Messrs. A. J. CLARK and EDMOND FITZGERALD, which resulted in the wounding of the latter. His injuries, however, are believed not to be serious, the ball having only penetrated his body to a limited extent. The weapons used were rifles, distance forty paces. The scene of the duel was a few miles from town in the neighboring County of Caswell, N. C.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 28.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 R.	102½	47	Harlem R. Pref.	43¾
6,000	Tenn. 6s, 90	90⅜	100	do....b60	44⅛
11,000	do	90¼	100	do....b10	44
5,000	Virginia S. 6s	90¾	100	do	43⅞
40,000	do	90½	100	Reading Railroad	46⅜
15,000	N. C. State 6s	96¾	1900	do	46⅛
1,000	Missouri S. 6s	81⅝	1250	do	46¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	89½	200	do....b60	47¼
5,000	do	89⅞	300	do....b30	47
1,000	Br'kl'n City W. L.	102½	500	do....b30	46⅞
2,000	Erie R. Con. bds.	50½	100	do....b30	46⅞
6,000	Har. R 3d m. b.	83¼	850	do....b30	46¾
4,500	Ill. Cent. R. bds.	95¼	200	do....b20	46⅜
1,000	do	95½	300	do....b10	46¾
19,000	LaC. & M. L. G b.	24½	200	do	46⅝
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st Mg.	63	83	Delaware L. & W. R	96
5,000	do..2d Mg. b30	36½	260	Mich. C. R....b60	58½
10,000	do	36¼	1050	do	58
5,000	do	36	150	do....s60	57¾
6,000	do	35¼	200	do	57½
5,000	do	35	50	do	57¾
1000	Cl. & Tol. S. F bds.	79	100	do....s30	57⅞
1000	Chic. & R. I. bds	97	50	do	57⅞
25	Bank of New-York	104½	100	Panama Railroad	126⅛
5	Am. Ex. Bk	102½	22	do	127
15	Chic. B. & Q. R.	82	750	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b60	76¼
25	do....b60	83	400	do	75¾
150	Canton Company	20	100	do....b10	75¾
20	Del. & H. C. Co.	96½	46	do	75½
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	84	100	Clev. and Pitts. R.	10
150	do....s60	83¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	71¾
375	do	83⅞	300	do	72
50	do....b4 p. &c.	83⅞	200	do	72½
27	Erie Railroad	23¼	100	do....s10	72⅜
50	do....s10	23¼	50	do....b30	72¾
150	do....b60	23¾	50	do....b30	72¾
200	do....s10	23½	50	do....b60	73
75	do	23½	150	Cl. & Tol. R....b60	38
50	Erie R. Ass'd Stock	23	200	do....b60	37⅞
50	Hud. Riv. R....b60	58	400	do....b30	37¾
50	do	57½	1150	do	37½
100	do....s60	57¼	50	Chic & R'kI'd R. b60	70½
200	do	57¼	200	do....b30	76¾
470	Harlem Railroad	17	450	do	76
1100	do....b60	17½	100	do....b30	76
100	do	16⅞	50	do....b10	76
50	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	39⅞	250	do	75⅞
300	do....b30	40	50	do	75¾
200	do	39¾	100	Indian'lis & Cin. R.	42½

MONDAY, July 30—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week falls short, in the Import entries, over two millions dollars, of the corresponding week last season. And the month thus far is $2,036,000 behind July, 1859, instead of going ahead of it, as we had reason, from the early movements of the month, to anticipate. On the other hand, the Exports, for the week, show a moderate increase on the same week last year both in ordinary Domestic Produce and Bullion. The shipment of the latter on Saturday was unexpectedly heavy; made so partly in consequence of no steamer sailing direct earlier in the week, and partly, also, we infer, from some of the recent Cotton reclamations from Liverpool, which have decreased the ordinary Exchange balances on the other side held for account of the Bankers here and the Bankers at the South. The *Vanderbilt* for Havre and Southampton took $1,750,317, and the *City of Baltimore* for Liverpool $770,180. The Importations of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $4,735,819, against $6,952,914 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,886,515, against $1,835,707 same week last season, and of Bullion £2,520,497, against $2,217,000 same week last season. The deliveries of California Gold early in the week were $673,000 by steamer of 30th June, and the further sum of $983,000 is telegraphed as on the way by the San Francisco steamer of July 10. Some further sums in Gold by express have been received from Boston and the South and West. The Bank Average to be made up this afternoon will probably again show comparative steadiness, as the outward shipment of Specie on Saturday has not yet been counted off, except partially for one day of the week. The market for money during the week manifested a better demand, and though the supply continued comparatively easy, the lenders on mercantile paper outside of Bank were enabled to get better rates on the longer date lists by ½@1 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The continued and extreme activity on the Stock Exchange, where speculation carried up nearly the entire share list, (part of it 2@3 and even 4@5 ₱ cent.,) and also embraced large dealings in Railway Bonds, also employed money at the full demand rates of the previous week, although these must be esteemed cheap to the borrower, say 5 ₱ cent. as the rule, and exceptions at 6 ₱ cent. on miscellaneous collateral. The terms for exchange continue steady, 109⅞@110 on London, and f.5 14⅜@f.5 13¾ on Paris. The Sub-Treasury balance is slightly reduced to $5,112,943, against $5,432,789 at the close of the previous week.

The Trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form a few weeks ago, we now resume our weekly comparison, as for the Calendar year, beginning 1st January last, since when to the 1st July the Import entries at the port of New-York, exclusive of Specie, were

New-York, exclusive of Specie, were	$117,031,000
Add four weeks in July	23,060,413
Total to date	$140,091,413
Against same date, 1859	153,135,733
Decrease since Jan. 1	$13,044,320

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from

Jan. 1 to July 1	$43,568,000
Add four weeks in July	7,337,548
Total to date	$50,905,548
Against same date, 1859	36,435,826
Increase since Jan. 1	$14,469,722

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to July 1	$21,581,000
Add since July 1	6,610,226
Total to date	$28,191,226
Against same date, 1859	43,196,750
Decrease since Jan. 1	$15,005,524

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	102@102½
New-York Central	82@83⅞
New-York and Erie	21¼@23½
Reading	43@46⅝
Rock Island	74½@75⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	37@39⅞
Michigan Southern, old	16¼@18⅛
Michigan Central	53@58
Toledo	35¼@37⅛
Galena	68@72½
Illinois Central	71@76@75½
Panama	124@127
Pacific Mail	85½@86
Missouris	82@81¾
Virginias	92@90½
Tennessees	90@90¾
Illinois Central Bonds	94½@95
Hudson River	53¾@58@57½
Harlem Preferred	42¾@44
Delaware and Hudson	96½@96½
Burlington and Quincy	78@80½

The rise on Stocks, through the week, it will be noticed, is almost uniform, the only exception on the above list being Virginia State Sixes, which fell off 1½ ₱ cent., and a fraction on Missouri Sixes, which sold at the close of the week at 81¾ per cent. In addition to the large and general additional advance on the railway shares, a heavy business was done in some of the low priced Western Bonds, with a rise of 6 per cent. on La Crosse Land Grants, and about the same on the second mortgages of the Chicago and North Western Road, (formerly the Fond du Lac,) and a further advance on the Michigan Southern Seconds. The general market at and after the early Board on Saturday, manifested a strongly maintained confidence in the speculation now going forward with so much spirit and activity, and while, as usual through the Summer, there was no second session of the Brokers, the Street prices closed at or near the top rates of the week. The attention of dealers and the distribution of orders was quite general, and it would be difficult to say upon what point in the list of Shares the speculation was the most marked. The rise in Reading and the very large sales for three or four days which attended it were, perhaps, the features of the week, although Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Hudson River and Harlem, (both the old and the new Stock,) were equally buoyant. On Saturday the advance in New-York Central was quite decided, placing the closing rate nearly 2 ₱ cent. above that of Saturday week.

An earnest and cordial effort is now being made by the representatives of the five trunk-railways between the seaboard and the West, in convention at Saratoga Springs, to gradually advance and more thoroughly systematise and render uniform the tariff of freight charges, in anticipation of the heavy fall traffic which is likely to be satisfactory, in the aggregate, for all these lines—New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and Grand Trunk of Canada. The last named, which has been emulous heretofore of dividing the Lake trade on almost any terms that would command or divert the business from the older American channels, is represented in person by the principal manager, at Saratoga, and expresses, we understand, a cordial willingness to coöperate in a more uniform and paying freight tariff for the future.

The receipts of the Chicago and North Western Road for the third week in July, 1860, are:

From passengers	$3,802 36
From Freight, &c	4,828 48
Total	$8,630 84
Same week in 1859:	
From Passengers	$2,924 50
From Freight, &c	2,550 60—$5,475 10
Increase in 1860	$3,155 74

It is now stated that Mr. JACOB AIMS has *not* resigned the Presidency of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, although the weak state of his health has given rise to the discussion of his early etirement.

The following abstract of Company reports shows the Coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with last season, to the same dates:

Roads.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.
Reading, July 26	48,291	1,103,941	947,135
Schuylkill Nav. July 26	32,442	675,969	638,695
Lehigh Nav., July 21	35,233	485,924	458,212
Lehigh Valley, July 21	12,844	455,689	332,359
Del. and Lack., July 21	25,161	542,609	431,566
Broad Top, July 25	3,729	103,164	68,330
Shamokin Valley, July 21	4,983	93,033	76,504
Trevorton, July 21	2,209	51,538	66,863
Lykens' Valley, July 21	4,857	78,272	45,607
Barclay Railroad, July 21	1,063	13,232	11,587
Del. and Hudson, July 14	14,815	191,761	215,945
Penn. Coal Co., July 14	27,911	239,878	290,287
Total	213,828	4,045,050	3,574,170

The weekly statement of the City Chamberlain is as follows:

Balance in Treasury July 19	$330,755 84
Receipts	529,431 54
Total	$860,187 38
Payments	189,883 81
Balance	$670,303 57

The following prices of City Bank Stocks are reported by HUNTINGTON & POILLON, No. 48 Exchange-place:

Am. Exchange	100	@102½	Mechanics'	117	@ —
Atlantic	64	@ 70	Mech. Bkg. Ass.	102½	@103
Artisans'	—	@ 98	Mech. & Trad.	108	@111
Bk. of America	110½	@ —	Merchants'	—	@108
Bk. of Com'ce	100	@100¼	Mer. Exchange	98½	@ 99
Bk. of N. York	104¾	@105	Metropolitan	112¼	@ —
Bk. of C'm'lth	87	@ —	Nassau	102	@103
Bk. of Republic	130	@ —	National	106	@107
Bk. State N. Y.	100	@ —	N. Y. County	105	@ —
Broadway	—	@150	North River	—	@100
Butch. & Drov.	120	@ —	Ocean	—	@100
Chatham	99½	@ 00	Pacific	140	@ —
City	127	@ —	Park	111⅞	@ —
Continental	101	@101½	People's	100	@ —
Corn Exchange	99	@100	Phenix	108	@ —
Grocers'	97	@ —	St. Nicholas	—	@ 97
Imp. & Traders	145	@ —	Seventh Ward	132	@ —
Leath. Manf'rs'	145	@ —	Shoe & Leather	109	@ —
Manhattan Co.	140	@ —	Tradesmen's	113	@ —
Marine	86	@ 86	Union	103	@103½
Market	100	@102			

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line for the third week in July, were in

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$15,918 13	$29,876 00	Inc. $13,957 87
Passengers	9,569 48	9,202 88	Dec. 366 60
Total	$25,487 61	$39,078 88	Inc. $13,591 27

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 28, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 6 bbls. Ashes, 3,691 bbls. Flour, 157 bbls. Corn Meal, 11 042 bushels Wheat, 31 845 bushels Corn, 7,100 bushels Oats, 111 pkgs. Provisions, and 624 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls., at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,058 bbls., including 713 bbls. Pots and 345 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Southern Yellow were reported at 36c.@37c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is mainly for Adamantine within a range of from 15½c.@17c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day, but prices have been well supported.

COTTON—Is in demand and is steady, including Middling Uplands at 10½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair request to-day, and prices of desirable lots are firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,100 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 05@$5 10; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 10@$4 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; superfine Western at $4 90@$5; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 05@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 10@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 25@$5 30, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 10
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 05	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 55	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former figures. Sales have been reported of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is more active, including sour, on private terms; superfine, at $4 90@$5, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 10@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 2,500 bbls., mainly sour, changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are attracting more attention, at former quotations.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, including Layer, at $2 80, and Bunch, at $2 65 ₱ box. Other kinds continue inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited demand, to-day. Shippers do not appear to be disposed to buy freely, in view of the difficulty of procuring satisfactory shipping accommodation. Millers are purchasing only as they really want supplies. Prices exhibit no remarkable changes. The reported transactions do not exceed 33 000 bushels, including white Western, at $1 33@$1 36; red Western, (Winter,) in small lots, at $1 20@$1 26; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 21; Chicago Spring (reported) at about $1 16½; new white Southern (a small lot) at $1 35; and choice new red do. at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, being generally held above the views of buyers. Sales were reported of only 25,000 bushels at 60½c. for a small lot of unsound mixed Western; 61c @62c. for sound do. do.; 64c.@65c. for round yellow; and an unascertained price for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at 80c.@82c. ₱ bush.; sales 1,000 bushels. Oats are in request, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@39c.; Western, 37c.@39c.; State 39c.@40½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 600 bales North River at 85c.@95c. ₱ bushel.

HIDES—The market has been unsettled, as buyers and sellers have differed widely regarding prices. Receipts of the week, comprised 23,361 Hides, and 66 bales do. Week's sales, 9,475 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WINDEMEYER, 300 Dry Buenos Ayres, for Europe, 24 lbs., 24c., cash, in bond, usual selection; 775 California, 22 lbs., 8 months, usual selection; 1,100 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs, 18c., 6 months, rejecting sea damaged; 550 Curacoa, 21 lbs, on private terms; 500 Bogota, 20 lbs., on private terms; 700 Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 700 Texas, for Boston, 25 lbs., 17c. 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 900 South Western, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1 500 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 7½c.@8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 City Slaughter, for Europe, 70 lbs., 8½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 450 Country Slaughter, 65@75 lbs., 8@8½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 309,200 Dry Hides; 6,600 Wet Salted do; 400 Horse Hides; and 100 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—Sales, to-day; 60 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales were limited, including Scotch Pig in lots at $22@$23 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEATHER—The demand has been mainly for Oak Tanned Sole. Prices of all kinds are quoted steady. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co.. say that local and Western dealers have been the principal buyers. Week's receipts of Sole about 48,700 sides. Stock increasing. We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Southern, 24c @26c.; Oak Slaughter, heavy, for banding, Good all weights, 28c @30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, 24c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 20½c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 20c.@21c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 20c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 18½c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 17½c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 12½c @15c.; Hemlock Slaughter, Upper, in rough, 24c.@26c., on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and $1 10 for lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in slack request at drooping rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in slack demand, including common, at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. No important movements transpired in Tar or Crude Turpentine. A fair inquiry prevailed for Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from 37c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in good request, and are held with increased firmness, including Crude Whale at 50c.@52c., and Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ gallon. These extreme rates the principal buyers are reluctant to pay. Linseed is more sought after, chiefly at 59c.@60c. ₱ gallon, closing buoyantly. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and sales have been made of only 750 bbls. in lots, including New Mess at $19@$19 12; New Prime at $14@$14 25; Old Mess at $18 12@$18 37; and Old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 8½c.@9c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. The day's transactions add up 475 tcs. and bbls., at 12¾c.@13¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; 300 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 11c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Holders are very firm, but the demand is less animated.

SKINS—Deer have been inquired for at rather easier prices. Goats are inactive. We quote: DEER, San Juan, 40c.@42c; Bolivar, 26c.@28c; Sisal, 38c.@40c; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c; Porto C. and Barcelona, 33c.@35c.; Missouri, 24c.@26c.; Texas and Arkansas, 20c.@22c.; Florida, 21c.@23c. GOATS, Tampico, 36c.@37c; Vera Cruz, 35c.@36c.; Buenos Ayres, 34c.@36c. ₱ lb.; Curacoa, No. 1, 60c.@65c.; Curacoa, No. 2, 35c.@40c.; Madras, 28c.@30c.; West Indies, 20c @25c.; Cawnpore, 28c.@30c. each; Maracaibo, 25c.@35c. 6 months.

TALLOW—Sales, 18,000 bbls., chiefly at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request, at generally full prices.

TIN—Transactions have been restricted. Prices have not varied much.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. at 20¼c.@20½c., mainly at 20¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been generally limited to-day, owing, in part, to the absence of commercial news by the *City of Washington*, but mainly to the difficulty of procuring adequate shipping accommodation. Rates are well maintained. For Liverpool: Flour 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., Grain 10d.@11d., chiefly within the range, ₱ bushel. London: Flour 3s. ₱ bbl., and grain 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 300 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar $5 25 and Molasses $2 90; a brig, 200 tons, same voyage, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $2 75; one, 180 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to north side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar, $4 25; one, 200 tons, hence to north side Cuba and back to New-York, Molasses $3 50 under and $3 on deck; a bark, 300 tons, a brig, 250 tons, and one 240 tons, from north side Cuba to New-York, Sugar $5 25; one, 250 tons, from Sagua-la-Grande to New-York, $5 25 and Molasses $2 50; a schr., 300 tons, to north side Cuba and back, Sugar $5 50 and Molasses $3 25; a brig, 299 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt 10c.; one, 250 tons, home from the Spanish Main, $1,200; ship *Monterey*, 426 tons, hence to Cape Good Hope; a Br. brig to Plymouth, E., Flour and Grain; a bark, 367 tons, to Cette, Staves; a brig, 189 tons, to Rio Hache, *via* St. Thomas, and back to New-York, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

E. W. CONKLING & Co., Danville, Pa., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—M. DUCHALUMEAU—BELLE OF MADRID—TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DOMBEY & SON—LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ARTISAN OF LYONS—THERESE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA—THE GHOST OF THE INN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The unfortunate Cass-Herran Treaty with New-Granada, after being shipwrecked twice, has at length reached Washington in charge of our Minister, Ex-Senator JONES of Iowa, who returned by the *Ariel*. It was first lost on its way to Bogota for ratification, on the Magdalena River, and subsequently, after ratification, on the passage from Carthagena. Even now, however, its benefits cannot be realized before the passage of a law by Congress providing for a commission for the settlement of claims under it, and making an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses. Gen. JONES, it is understood, is very popular at Bogota, and will soon return there.

Some additional European news by the *City of Washington* is telegraphed from St. Johns. Further accounts of the massacres in Syria show that the Turkish authorities are secretly instigating the Druses to the commission of these atrocities, or, at least, have refused to interfere to put a stop to the great sacrifice of life.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Quaker City*, we receive advices from Havana to the 25th inst. The health of Havana is reported to be remarkably good for the season. Two new lines of steamers have been established—one running between inter-colonial ports, and the other running from a southern Cuban port to Honduras. Business in Havana was active.

The steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LEFEVER, left this port, on Saturday, at noon, for Southampton and Havre, with 223 passengers and $1,750,317 in specie. The *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, took out 195 passengers and $770,180 in specie.

The Prince of Wales is expected to land at Halifax shortly before noon to-day. Great preparations have been made for his reception, and the Governor has proclaimed to-day and to-morrow holdays. The city is crowded with visitors.

A political excitement has for a short time past existed at a village in Virginia called Occoquan, growing out of the erection there of a liberty-pole, on which was displayed a flag bearing the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN as candidates for President and Vice-President. The chivalrous Virginians of the surrounding country, whose political proclivities are of that intense Pro-Slavery school which forbids the allowance of any exhibition of patriotism which does not fully accord with its own peculiar ideas regarding the "peculiar institution," determined that the pole should come down. On Friday last, accordingly, a party of forty men entered the village and demolished the offending article in the presence, and probably with the connivance, of a company of cavalry sent by Gov. LETCHER to prevent it. The Virginians, it seems, have not yet entirely come to their senses.

Particulars of the riot in St. Louis on Wednesday night last have reached us in the papers of that city. Between twenty and thirty houses of ill-fame were entirely cleared out, and the furniture was burned in the streets. The police were entirely taken by surprise, and the formidable numbers of the rioters prevented any effective demonstration for the prevention of the work of demolition until it had proceeded for upwards of an hour. Some disposition was shown to treat with indignity the women thus driven into the streets, but it was checked. The destruction of property in furniture and clothing must have been immense.

The exhibition of the *Great Eastern* in this City came to a close on Saturday. During the time she has been here the number of her visitors could not be less, and has possibly exceeded, 200,000. Yesterday, in the view of several thousands, she hauled into the stream, as easily and gracefully as a swan floats upon the water. To-day she leaves for Cape May, and after her return, on Thursday she will start, at quite a moderate rate of fare, for Old Point Comfort, Annapolis Roads and Baltimore. She will return to this port on the 6th August, but what will be done with her until she takes her departure for Europe on the 16th is not yet fully decided. It is thought she may take an Eastern trip to Boston and Portland.

A somewhat singular case of alleged murder came to light on Saturday. On the 30th of July, 1859—just one year ago to-day—the Police of the Sixth Ward found the dead body of a Spaniard named GUSTARINO, in the alley-way of a disreputable house in Baxter-street, and it being supposed that deceased had died from natural causes, his body was delivered over to his friends by the Coroner. On Saturday, however, one MARY O'BRIEN, a woman of depraved character, went to Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward, and stated that GUSTARINO had been murdered by RICHARD BAVENDANN, a German who kept a drinking place at the house in question, and, after he had been robbed, the body was placed in the position in which the Police discovered it. A recent difficulty with the accused had prompted the woman to divulge the matter, and an investigation may prove the charge to be unfounded. Meantime, BAVENDANN is in custody, as well as his accuser, and another woman named MARGARET WELCH, who is said to be an accomplice in the transaction.

A fire occurred last evening in the tea and coffee store of FERDINAND ENSING, No. 370 Hudson-street, under circumstances which subsequently led to his arrest on a charge of arson. An examination of the premises showed that a great deal of preparation had been made to burn the place—shavings, matches, and other light stuff having been scattered about freely, while the fire had been kindled in two places. The stock in store was scarcely worth $25, and ENSING had an insurance upon it for $1,200.

The Stock Market, on Saturday, continued active, and prices were generally higher than on Friday; closing firm. The export of Bullion by the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* amounted to $2,520,000. The Money and Exchange markets closed steady.

Flour was in fair demand, and desirable lots were firm. Wheat and Corn were inactive. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Groceries were inquired for, at uniform quotations. Most other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. There were 448 vessels in port.

Order at Occoquan.

Order reigns at Occoquan. For some weeks Occoquan had been fearfully and wonderfully disturbed. Of course all our readers know where Occoquan is, but remembering MOLIERE'S *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, we shall pretend that they do not. It is a place, then, of great importance in the most enlightened part of Virginia, and will no doubt become a formidable rival of Philadelphia and Baltimore, as soon as the *Great Eastern* begins her regular trips between Norfolk and Milford Haven. The peace of this city was invaded early in June by sixty disaffected citizens, who insisted on hoisting a Republican banner bearing the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The intelligent majority of the population remonstrated with these maniacs, but in vain. Inflamed, no doubt, with the spirit of JOHN BROWN, they persisted in asserting that they had a right to outrage the soil of the land of PATRICK HENRY, by expressing their own opinions, and so hoisted their intolerable flag. At every flap of that base bunting on the breeze, Occoquan shuddered. At last a few friends of human rights and public order announced their determination to abate the nuisance. A person of weak mind, the owner of the land on which the obnoxious flagstaff had been fixed, declared that although he did by no means agree with the Republicans in opinion, he would nevertheless insist on granting them the use of his property. He even went so far as to invoke the assistance of the Governor of the State to protect him in this extravagant position. The Governor sent him a troop of horse for that purpose. The troop of horse reached Occoquan, formed around the flagstaff, and sitting still on their horses, watched with great gravity the interesting process of its demolition by the friends of public decency. After this they turned their horses' heads and rode home again. The weak-minded owner of the land was then well beaten by a leading friend of public decency, and Occoquan once more drew a free breath, relieved of the hideous rag which had come between its brave citizens and the breath of heaven.

We congratulate Occoquan and Virginia on this heroic vindication of Southern rights. A few more such acts of energy, and the Republican Party will be hopelessly demoralized. It was quite in this way that Lord NORTH put down the rebellious temper of the New England Colonies.

The Railroads and the People.

The action of the Board of Councilmen on Friday night, in concurring with the Aldermen in the resolution which permits the junction of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroads at Fifty-fourth-street, may be regarded as indicative of the triumph of the Gridiron Railroad project. Between the public and the consummation of the scheme nothing but the will of the Common Council interposes. The bills were urged through the Legislature in spite of the Executive veto, and in the face of the unanimous outcry of the City Government, which filled Albany with its remonstrances against the avarice and arrogance of those men, who proposed to take possession of all our great thoroughfares, without tender of compensation to the unhappy tax-payers. Seldom have the debates of both Boards, even when discussing questions the interest of which has been intensified by the dependence thereupon of choice and not inconsiderable bits of pecuniary plunder, been marked with more fervor and more hearty indignation than when the acts finally passed the Legislature. The promptitude and unanimity with which a message from the acting Mayor, denouncing the laws, was received, and the Counsel of the Corporation ordered to contest their constitutionality, is a memorable entry in the journals of the Council, contrasting singularly with the action on Friday, when only a minority of four was found to oppose the resolution. The significance of this change is unmistakable. The managers of this stupendous scheme have made no secret of their intentions to convert the City authorities to their views; and rumors, not in the least incredible, have circulated for some time past, that when all the prearranged removals of impracticable City officials should have been effected, and the only additional barrier to progress should be the Common Council, that there would be no difficulty in inducing that body to cause the withdrawal of legal opposition. A patient public need not be surprised at any moment to learn that this aim has been achieved.

In view of such upshot, and of the popular helplessness to prevent it, it might seem reasonable to ask of the civic fathers, at least the exertion of their power to regulate the management of the new roads, thus mitigating in some degree the grounds of public aversion. But nothing could be more unreasonable. The same influences which are sufficient to control the Legislature and the Council, and to stop the intervention of the law, are also sufficient to prevent any interference with the conduct of its affairs; and were any Alderman or Councilman to raise his voice to procure the enactment of such qualifying rules, he would of course be snubbed, and the public would recognize him as being outside of the snug little arrangement by which the affair is speeded. It is nevertheless high time to reduce this network of City railroads, so soon to be so enormously complicated, to rule and system. There is very great need of the application of some regulating authority. As conducted, they very imperfectly fulfill the conditions of public convenience, to which they lay claim, while they most thoroughly accomplish the aim of the proprietors, in amassing great and growing profits. The Press teems with complaints of mismanagement, and its conductors are haunted with applications of all the letters of the alphabet, to make their wrongs known, and have them punished. The Press, unfortunately, has little influence with these railway gentry. Especially and distinctly beyond the reach of public opinion is the management of those roads, which are understood to be in the same hands as the new enterprizes. They may be cited indeed to illustrate the prevalent defects of the system, and the endurance of a long suffering public. The catalogue of ills is long and hopeless. Of the practice of overcrowding the cars it is trite and useless to speak. While avarice, uncontrolled by public spirit, is in the ascendancy, this particular evil is incurable; and indeed upon any of the common grounds of complaint it is equally superfluous to comment. Yet there is no doubt whatever that if the public convenience, safety and welfare were consulted, the following requirements would be enforced by the City authorities:

1. The Railroads should have dépôts or places of shelter for passengers at their termini. At present, however tempestuous the weather, groups of people awaiting a tardy car, stand shelterless, exposed to the pelting of the pitiless storm.

2. In receiving or dismissing passengers, male or female, the cars should be obliged to stop. The actual system of compelling one-half the traveling community to acquire a seat in the car at the cost of a prodigious gymnastic effort, and to leave it while moving at a high speed, is fraught with great danger, and is a signal instance of the disregard the Companies chronically entertain of the public comfort.

3. The cars should be kept clean. Two or three lines may be designated as employing cars so coated with grease, and with windows so opaque with dirt, as to provoke an involuntary shudder when the decent passenger enters. It is inconceivable that corporations gathering more than a thousand dollars a day from the public, should grudge the trifling outlay exacted by such tidiness.

4. When the seats of a car are filled, the fact should be announced by the closing of the entrances by such small chains as are used on the forward part of some of the cars, and the erection of the word "Full" conspicuously on the exterior of the car. When space is left by the departure of passengers, the signal might be dropped.

5. Restriction should be placed upon the number of passengers to be drawn in one-horse cars. Upon the Ninth-avenue road extremely large cars have been placed, capable of carrying forty or fifty people, and such cars may be seen at evening crowded inside and upon top, dragged up the steady ascent of the Ninth-avenue for miles by a single horse.

These provisions, if enforced, would give real value to our railroad scheme. They would terminate at once a growing tendency to cruelty toward man and beast; they would silence the incessant voice of popular complaint. There is slight hope of seeing them adopted. The evils they are designed to remedy exist nowhere, as we have said, so flagrantly as upon the lines governed and understood to be mainly owned by the proprietor of the new grant, who has in all instances shown a high-handed disregard of public opinion, and a disposition to give as little as possible in return for the wealth the half-dime tribute is pouring into his pockets. Yet, if any of the City Fathers will attempt to procure the passage of an ordinance making such regulations an incident of the car license, he may not succeed, but he will acquit himself of the charge of selling the City streets entirely without equivalent or condition, and acquire a strong title to public respect.

Volunteers, English and American.

An indignant Briton takes the world and ourselves rather sharply to task for laughing at the British Volunteers and their grand review in Hyde Park. It is a curious feature in the progress of the age, that the traits which used to be considered most characteristically American are disappearing on this side of the water only to come out very strongly among our trans-atlantic cousins. ELIJAH POGRAM himself, that terrible fellow who was always defying the despots of the earth and flinging back the insolent criticisms of an effete aristocracy into their own faces, seems to have crossed the seas and taken up his abode in the "inviolate isle." What with Mr. ROEBUCK, the "ban-dog of England," and Mr. KINGLAKE, who is just as familiar with the secret designs of LOUIS NAPOLEON, as Mr. PORT of the *Eatanswill Gazette* was with the machinations of the Czar NICHOLAS; and the incessant thunder of the London *Times* against the wiles and the wickedness of France, Russia and the United States, our excellent English friends are fast invading our ancient monopoly of fluent Buncombe and cutaneous susceptibility. We are sorry to see this, for we have a very sincere respect for our kinsmen, and we think it hardly fair that, after taking so much pains as they have throughout our whole early history, to point out to us, in the most benevolent manner in the world, our little failings and follies, they should now refuse us the privilege of discharging our debt in kind, and fall into a rage with us for quizzing them when they are quizzical. It is not the fault of America surely that the British people are afflicted with what the Russian journal, *Le Nord*, very happily calls an "intermittent fever of fear," or that being so afflicted, they are occasionally betrayed into ways and words which are too essentially absurd not to be ludicrous. If President BUCHANAN should review twenty thousand volunteers at Washington, and the American Press should thereupon announce that the United States were in a position to defy any foe, and begin to talk about regulating the affairs of mankind and improving the morals of monarchs, the American Press would do a very silly thing. Is the same thing any the less silly when it is done by the British Press on no better provocation? Our Britannic correspondent quite misses the real reason of the world's mirth over the Hyde Park demonstration. There is nothing contemptible in the attempt of England to put herself on a level with other powers in regard to her means of self-defence. On the contrary, it is highly creditable to the English people that they should frankly recognize the exposed and unprepared condition of their country, and energetically go to work to remedy it. But unless on Dr. JOHNSON'S theory that "most foreigners are fools," Englishmen cannot possibly expect the "rest of mankind" to be awed by a parade of twenty thousand more or less blundering militia-men before a Queen in a close-carriage, or to accept the first crude result of a hastily organized popular enthusiasm as decisive proof that England has at last determined to become a great military nation. The present volunteer movement in Great Britain is respectable as a movement only. It has been engineered into existence by a combined effort of the leaders of English opinion, and is still, as every thoughtful Englishman must admit, in the condition rather of a fashionable emotion than of an established institution. It may certainly become in time a permanent feature in English life, and it will then be rational for Englishmen to count upon it as an element of the national strength. To compare it now, as our correspondent does, with the militia system of the United States is simply absurd. The militia system of the United States is a tradition of our colonial history. It is fixed in the habits, tastes and character of our people; and although it is no doubt a very good joke that Colonels are as plentiful in Tennessee or Texas as Counts in Germany or Italy, or Knights in the City of London, still it is a great mistake to suppose that this joke has not its very serious side. The forms of a vast volunteer army are maintained by our militia system throughout the Union; the spirit with which these forms are animated, is a part of the popular life, and although the temper of the public mind in regard to military matters, ebbs and flows as it does in regard to everything else under the sun, the permanent fact remains that every American adult in every generation is availably within the reach of his country whenever his services in the field may be needed. It is the aim of the Englishmen who are at the head of the volunteer movement in Great Britain to make this which is true of America true of England also. Our correspondent thinks they have attained their aim, at least as fully as it is attained in America. We do not agree with him, and he has certainly fallen into some sad mistakes in respect both to the organization of the militia forces of the United States and the condition of the Volunteer movement in his own country. On the authority of the *Army Register* for 1859, he quotes the enrolled Militia of the Union at 2,100,000. That authority puts down the total force at 2,727,486. He impugns the efficiency of our Militia on the strength of its general and staff organization, quoting the *Army Register* to prove that California in 1857 had 18 Generals for every 11,500 men. The *Army Register*, indeed, assigns eighteen Generals to California, but gives them 207,400 men to command. In his haste to "explode the American imposition," our correspondent has carried the 11,500 militia-men of Florida to the account of the Golden State. How he came by the still more extraordinary notion that the rifle is a weapon almost unknown to the United States, and that any man in New-York can "count on his fingers all his friends and acquaintances who ever draw a ramrod from January to December," we own ourselves unable to imagine. It is a pure flight of fancy, only paralleled by the assertion that, of the 124,000 uniformed British volunteers, every man is "carefully trained in company and battalion drill." So far is this from being the case, that the *Saturday Review*, the favorite organ of the volunteer movement, in commenting upon the display of the *élite* of these volunteers before the Queen at Wimbledon, finds it necessary to deplore "the fact

that their movements generally showed some irregularity, and the spectacle—painful to a military eye—of some of them trailing, and others carrying, their arms as they moved in file in the actual presence of the Queen."

The same authority further laments the extremely unsoldier-like bearing of the whole body, and declares that

"It is something of a bathos, after all that has been said about devotion to Queen and country, to find a select body of volunteers capable of so far forgetting themselves as to turn their heads to stare at the Royal countenance, as if that were the mark to aim at for which they came to Wimbledon."

The simple truth of the matter is, that while in America the militia system is rooted in the national character, and needs only the occasion to develop its utmost capabilities, in England it is still an exotic, foreign to the habits of the whole people, not easily to be reconciled with the social constitution of the country, and at least under its present aspects, so essentially Quixotic and ephemeral, that to speak of it as a formidable guarantee either of England's peace or England's power, is simply preposterous.

Hope for the Country.

Perhaps nothing is more astonishing in the constitution of American society, than the extraordinary elasticity which our people display under the pressure of deluges, conflagrations, commercial crises, and disasters generally. We have the talent of a trained goldfinch for "shamming dead," and the genius of a Mantalini for suicide. Probably no nation has ever existed which could stand so much ruining. But great as our recuperative energies admittedly are, we think everybody must confess that they have never been exhibited in so brilliant a light as during the past week. The New-York *Herald* endorsed by some newspaper in Canada as the "leading organ of the American Democracy," and by itself as the first of all journals, past, present, or to come, startled the community from its dreams of peace, prosperity and the Prince of Wales, on Tuesday, July 24, by announcing with all the solemnity of a double-leaded "leader," that the account of the Republic would be finally closed on the 4th of March, 1861. It stated, of course on the authority of President BUCHANAN, that the "Breckinridge movement in the North would avail nothing; that the dissolution of the Union is a fact already determined upon; and that the crisis is imminent." The plans of the South for a rupture of the Confederacy were set forth in detail, and all sensible people were called upon to wind up their affairs without delay. Pandora's box was opened, and Hope sitting forlornly on the edge, had nothing more cheering to offer a bewildered and prostrated nation than the emphatic suggestion that, "between this time and November, something might be saved from the wreck."

Five days elapse, and on the 29th of July, the whole prospect is changed. The horizon suddenly clears. The "election of LINCOLN," from being the signal of inevitable disunion, has become an "Anti-Slavery triumph which *may* drive the South out of the Union," and from a foregone conclusion, has dwindled down to a result which "may be handsomely defeated." Surely it would be the extreme of imbecility to despair of a State which can thus in the short space of five days rebound from the very verge of annihilation into the ordinary conditions of political existence. We hope that the few property-holders of New-York who have not yet turned their houses and lands into hard cash will take heart of grace, and wait a little longer; and we shall not be surprised to learn even that the contracts for carrying the Southern mails have not been absolutely rescinded, and that bills on Mobile and New-Orleans are still negotiable in Wall-street.

ONE LESS UNFORTUNATE.—We cheerfully give a gratuitous circulation to the following pathetic advertisement which we find in one of the City journals:

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—By the advice of my numerous Democratic friends, from this date I do respectfully resign any and all connection with hotel and boarding house business, and hope that the prejudiced and malicious portion of the New York press will find some better business than undeservedly slandering an industrious family man, who has been a resident of this city for the last eighteen years, and never found guilty of any dishonorable act, which the records of the city courts will show.

JOHN E. ENRIGHT."

We fear that Mr. ENRIGHT may really appeal with confidence to the "record of the City Courts," which are singularly blank with regard to the great and growing class to which he belongs. It would be excessively strange if a politician so important as to become the object of earnest solicitation on the part of "numerous Democratic friends," should ever have been "found guilty of any dishonorable act." Indeed, we are by no means bold enough to aver that emigrant swindling in any of its forms ought ever to be described as a "dishonorable act" when perpetrated by political aspirants or official dignitaries. Still, for the sake of emigrants and other insignificant persons, who may be led in the narrowness of their minds to take a different view of the case, we cannot but rejoice that Mr. ENRIGHT has been influenced by his "numerous Democratic friends to resign any and all connection with hotel and boarding-house business." Our joy, indeed, would be perfect and unalloyed could we but satisfy ourselves that this "resignation" has been prompted only by the horror of an "industrious family man" at the publicity which has been given to his "industry" by a prejudiced and malicious Press. But this, we own, we cannot do.

When the American Envoy urged the Dey of Algiers to abandon the practice of piracy, his Deyship replied, "Well, I would gladly do so, for everybody seems to object to it, but in that case what am I to do with my pirates?" Now that Mr. ENRIGHT has resigned, first, his appointment as Health Warden, and then his "connection with hotels and boarding-houses," we frankly confess that the Dey's practical question recurs unpleasantly enough to our minds. What is ENRIGHT to do? In ancient Rome, those who sought a public office put on a white robe while asking the popular suffrages, and thence earned the name of candidates. May it not be that ENRIGHT, in putting on these candid robes of resignation and purification, at the request of "numerous Democratic friends," has a like object in view? Mayor WOOD has a few more high offices still to dispose of, and surely the Democracy will never see a martyr earning his bread?

Minor Topics.

—The periodical attacks of irritation to which Democratic editors are subject are amusing in the extreme. The respective editors of the Memphis *Avalanche* and the Memphis *Appeal* have been carrying on a rather ardent correspondence, and though it has ended without resort to either pistols or broad-swords, one cannot but shudder to think of "what might have been." Col. GALLAWAY, of the *Avalanche*, feeling aggrieved at an article in the *Appeal*, wrote the editors of that journel a note, saying that he regarded the article as grossly offensive, and peremptorily demanding whether they intended any personal reflections, or to question the veracity of any of the *Avalanche* corps, closing his note with the customary courteous information: This will be handed you by my friend, Col. GEO. H. MONSARRAT; to which the *Appeal* men replied that they had previously felt aggrieved at something the *Avalanche* had said, and that any explanation from them was impossible until they were assured that so and so was neither the purpose nor motive of the article in the *Avalanche*. They too closed their note in the recognized fashion; This will be handed you by our mutual friend, Col. G. H. MONSARRAT. To this the irate GALLAWAY made answer that the article referred to only sought to weaken the political influence of the *Appeal*, and by no means justified an attack upon his own personal honor, concluding by reiterating his demand and stating: This will be handed you by our mutual friend, Col. MONSARRAT. The *Appeal* men immediately replied that this explicit disclaimer left them free to say that in their article they spoke abstractly, and did not design to involve or impeach the personal honor and veracity of any of the *Avalanche* editors in the concrete. "This," they intimated, will be handed you by our mutual friend, Col. LEON TROUSDALE. This last note, like CHARLES LAMB'S piece of oyster pie, "did the business." The impending *Avalanche* was averted, and an appeal to the field of honor on the part of the *Appeal* rendered perfectly unnecessary. Col. GALLAWAY instantly took his pen in hand to say that the note had been handed him by Mr. TROUSDALE, and that it was perfectly satisfactory. That friendly relations were restored, and that this note, with intelligence to that effect, would be handed them by his friend, R. E. CREW. The interesting correspondence was published in full, and each editor resumed his quill, feeling, no doubt, that he had done his duty to himself and to society. Poor Col. MONSARRAT was obliged to make temporary post-bags of his pockets, and carry and fetch like a well-broke retriever; but he seems to have been the only one that suffered. It is gratifying to know that the affair had so peaceable a termination, for it is much less sinful to shed ink than blood. "Soothing syrup ought to have a large sale in Genesee.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* sees a Republican President looming up in the dim vista of November, and, as might be expected, the apparition does not greatly tend to tranquillize its nerves. Premising that the defeat of LINCOLN is the first great object of the campaign, the *Enquirer*, with a charming disregard of grammar, astutely and pertinently remarks: "Crimination and recrimination between the two wings of the Democratic party is only so many aids and appliances to the cause of LINCOLN." It is rather singular that the *Enquirer* has at last become conscious of this startling fact. That a disruption of the Democratic party might lead to its defeat was predicted by many shrewd politicians in the outset.

—The Sunday papers are goodnatured in the main, though subject to occasional attacks of irritation. We contradicted the report of "HICKS' last words" on the authority of Deputy Marshal THOMPSON, who stood very near the prisoner when the rope was adjusted, and says that he did not utter a syllable. If any reporter stood nearer the rope than the Deputy Marshal, the proximity must have been unpleasantly suggestive—we trust no one "connected with the press" will come so near the gallows again.

—The editor of a religious journal called the *Christian Banner* is a most extraordinary individual. Not long since he wished his subscribers to pay up, in order that he might die; now he wishes them to pay up, in order that he may live. If his pulpit exhortations are only one-half as earnest as those which he utters through his columns, he must be more than a match for SPURGEON. Here is a sermon in a paragraph:

"Will our subscribers send us money or not? It does seem to us, that a combination of elements are at work, determined, if possible, to *starve* us out of the world. We have never before witnessed anything to equal it, and we most devoutly pray God we never may. And, now, within a few days, we have three notes to pay in bank, and havn't got money enough to buy a half-dozen tomatoes. Positively, before God and man, it's a shame—it's awful to think of, much less to realize. Our friends affect not to believe it. The light of eternity will reveal fearful realities."

It is, indeed, a "fearful reality" to know that the editor of the *Christian Banner* at any time of his life has been without half-a-dozen tomatoes; though it is commonly supposed that even more "fearful realities" than an editorial destitution of these peculiar but wholesome vegetables are likely to be revealed in the "light of eternity." The *Christian Banner* certainly bears a more "strange device" than even the "Excelsior" flag of Mr. LONGFELLOW'S Alpine youth.

—The Democrats of Auburn have lately been indulging in a celebration, whereof a barbacue was the distinguishing feature. The day was fine, the assemblage was quite respectable, the ox proved tender, and was done not only to death but to a turn. Only one thing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion. The exact nature of this unpleasant interruption of Democratic joys is not definitely given. It is darkly thrown up to us in the following significant and suggestive query, propounded by the Auburn *Advertiser*:

"WHO WAS THE MAN?—We mean the man who put the tartar emetic on that 'roast ox whole.' District Attorney, do your duty."

—The renomination of JOHN G. SAXE as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont must have taken that worthy poet and gentleman very much by surprise. When Mr. SAXE before appeared as a claimant for the suffrages of the people, it was wittily remarked that the Democracy in nominating him for Governor *did* a funnier thing than he ever said. The joke was not a bad one, but it was scarcely worthy of repetition. Mr. SAXE has perpetrated a great many bad puns, but his offences have never been of sufficient magnitude to merit such punishment as this. Mr. SAXE has lashed the follies and vices of the age with an unsparing hand, but his satires have never been of a personal character;—why should so cruel a satire be pertinaciously leveled at him? The Green Mountain Democracy seem to think that because a man puns judiciously, it is fair to suppose he will exercise the same discretion with the pardoning power; but this inference is scarcely justifiable. Mr. SAXE should be content with his present eminence; for it is much better to be a possible poet than an impossible Governor.

—The devil among the tailors we believe is a disturbing element only, but the devil among the printers occasionally fathers a good thing. Thanks to his presence, one of our cotemporaries announces that "Lord Lyons has left Washington to meet the Prince of *Walse*." As the first feat of the heir of England on our American shores was a feat of legs at St. John's, where his Royal Highness "called the German," and polked himself into the adoration of all the belles of Blue-nosia, this blunder hardly deserves to be considered a blunder at all.

Amusements.

Pantomime, dancing, short skirts, agility, *coolth* and the Circus, are the dramatic order of the day.

The Theatres are all in an easy summer undress. The audiences, like WALT WHITMAN, "loaf and invite their souls." To a New-Yorker, these summer audiences are themselves much more strange and entertaining than anything which the stage has to offer. Every familiar "temple of the drama" becomes now an aviary filled with strange tropical birds; soft-eyed Southern beauties, and dark-haired Cubans. To Niblo's Garden the most remarkable of Circus troupes to-night returns, bringing with it that charming mystery whose charms, at least, are no mystery at all, the androgynous ZOYARA, and opening, of course, with a "Superb Historic Pageant," of which we are thankful to learn that it is to be not Japanese but Chinese. Siamese or Cambodese would have been more of a novelty. Still, anything is better than Japanese, and we wish the pageant all success.

At Wallack's, Mr. FLORENCE to-night appears as the ghost of Mr. BURTON in the part of *Captain Cuttle*, and promises, to-morrow, a new piece, the "Zouaves."

The ever-blooming RAVELS, who seem to have drank of that fountain in whose waters are found perpetual youth, gay and lively as when, twenty-five years since, they delighted as children the present generation of men, are drawing nightly crowds to their new home in the Winter Garden. To unravel the mysteries by which the RAVELS win the admiration of the Winter Gardeners would be as difficult as to fathom the existence of those fairies who are said to make merry by nooks and in ravines and the depths of the forests. GABRIEL is an artist of the old French school. He is the Talma of pantomime. GOLDONI would never have driven the Harlequin from the Italian stage had he seen our GABRIEL. Like COOPER'S *Last of the Mohicans*, or BULWER'S *Last of the Barons*, GABRIEL is the last of the old French harlequins. The wonder of the thing is, he is essentially a cosmopolitan harlequin—a Bohemian. The graceful French element dominates, but he has a good deal with it of the broad humor of Jack Pudding, and the comical impassibility of a Westphalian Hanswurst, while, in the quickness of his movements he excels the Italian ARLECHINO, who for so many hundred years made the delight of Venice.

See him, for instance, in his great *rôle* of *Clown*, in the "Magic Trumpet." When he first enters, whitened from head to heel, he forcibly reminds you of a perambulating sugar loaf. As he comes upon the stage like a vision of flour and sugar, those who look on him must inevitably part with all serious thoughts for the time. His drollery is immensely enhanced by his use of the eye, which sends forth irresistible darts of comicality when his audience are least prepared for the *coup d'etat*. The magic influence exercised by these singular eye surprises is attested by occasional shrill screams of delight from some juvenile throat, or by the silvery laughter of some girl of sixteen. At other times, GABRIEL reminds one of VATEL, or of some of the thorough bred *chefs de cuisine* of the old *régime* of the Faubourg St. Germaine. There is a *sauce piquante* about his bye-play, and at the same time an elegance which associates him in our minds with those great masters, the sight of whom was sufficient to make the mouths of gourmands water. GABRIEL, in a word, is among common clowns what a *bonne bouche* is among ordinary dishes. If he is not the Angel Gabriel, he is quite as arch as any archangel. The dancing adds much to the agreeability of the entertainment, and Young America, a bright, healthy, elastic boy, not yet seven, a pupil of GABRIEL, performs the most giddy evolutions and most difficult gymnastic feats with such a happy smiling face and easy air as if it was a delight, as to relieve his performances of any of that pain which such often inspire. It is pleasant to see the people crowding, as they have done the past week, round their time-honored favorites, but it can hardly be wondered at, for the RAVELS have never done, or permitted to be done, anything which could offend the most fastidious taste. They are gentlemen, and the atmosphere they spread around them is one of the most exquisite *bon ton*. In their *mimique*, all is gentle and unobjectionable. As an evidence of its purity, it makes children laugh most, but the old join with the young in the mirthful chorus, and any one watching an audience leave the Winter Garden any night the past week might have recognized on every countenance the happy and exhilarating influence of an evening with the RAVELS.

Discontinuance of Boyd's City Dispatch.

OFFICE BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST,
NEW-YORK, Friday, July 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On and after Monday, the 30th inst., the delivery of letters will be discontinued by this express post.

In thus yielding to the demand of the Postmaster General, I do not mean that it should be understood that I admit his course to be legally justified, either by the meaning or intent of the statute under which he assumes to act. However, the action of the Post-master-General, together with other causes, makes it desirable that I should yield, at least for the present.

More than 18 years have passed since the late JOHN T. BOYD commenced the City Express Post, which I am now compelled to discontinue. He saw the usefulness of such an establishment in a large commercial community—he put it in operation, and his own energy greatly contributing to the result, it soon became what it has ever since continued to be—a necessity. Once before (in 1851) the Post-office Department in this City attempted a like course, and most signally failed; the public, from experience, lost confidence in the ability of that department to fill the place of private enterprise and responsibility; and this Express Post not only continued its popularity, but demonstrated its fitness to satisfy the requirements of the business community. Since then it has done almost entirely the carrying of City letters, not only for the public generally and business men, but for the municipal and county public offices, the banks, the insurance and gas companies, and other corporations of the City. Our institutions and citizens have been served faithfully and well. I trust that the power which now takes upon itself to perform these services for them, may be found competent to do the work. It, however, can scarcely be hoped, when the British Government with all its practical wisdom and perfection of Police in this branch, has failed, that the sagacity of the present administration of postal affairs in this City can hope for success. In London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other of the principal cities of England, the necessity of *letter expresses* was so much felt, that on the termination of the late Crimean war the soldiers who were honorably discharged from service were permitted to organize into a distinct corps, for the purpose of carrying letters within city limits. These men are not under the control of the Government, but are independent private *city letter expresses*—each man acting for his own individual benefit. They satisfy the business necessity for promptitude which was felt, notwithstanding the admirable system of general postal delivery, and hundreds of them, I am informed, thus find active and remunerative employment.

I believe that this community cannot be served *efficiently* in the manner proposed by the Postmaster-General, and that the time cannot be many months distant when our business people will again feel this to be the case. I rest assured that a more just policy on the part of the Postmaster-General will follow upon a practical knowledge of the subject, and he will again relinquish to private hands a work not intended for his care, and incompatible with the proper discharge of his more appropriate functions. In this I feel confident that the general opinion of our citizens will concur.

Regarding, therefore, the discontinuance of the City Express Post as, in the nature of things, merely emporary,

I am, your obedient servant,
JOHN T. BOYD.

Presents to Princes Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following corrected notice was taken to the Editors of a paper just started, professing to do justice to all, called the *World*, and by them refused insertion. Will you be kind enough to allow it a place in your columns? S. & M.

To the Editor of the World:

Your paper of the 24th inst. contains an article headed "Presents to Princes," in which you, doubtless unintentionally, do manifest injustice to our workmen; and we think you will do no less, under the circumstances, than to publish this, the correct version. If you permit us, we will quote your words, with the corrections:

"When KOSSUTH was here, the workmen in STEARNS & MARVIN'S (not HERRING'S) safe factory, carried away by sympathetic enthusiasm, worked at night, and, as the labor was performed *con amore*, probably produced the best safe that was ever made, which they presented to the great Hungarian, as 'a means for the safe keeping of his valuables and money.' KOSSUTH made much of it, and immediately sold the safe to the shrewd GENIN, who, for some four or five hundred dollars, thus became possessed of the best safe in the world."

Certainly, no one can dispute that the above safe was made in our factory, and the credit therefor should not be given to a rival manufactory.

Yours, respectfully,
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 335 Broadway.

THE SYRIAN SLAUGHTERS.

The Massacre at Deir-el-Kamer—Beirut in Danger.

Beirut (June 23) Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

The state of this poor country beggars description. The large towns of Zahleh and Deir-el-Kamer have been put to the sword, and thousands of dead bodies lie exposed to the jackals and hyenas which infest that part of the mountain.

The news is heartrending. Men that we knew have perished in this awful butchery. Widows and orphans are creeping slowly towards Beirut for safety. But alas! they will find no safety here. Moslems are in arms, and Christians are trembling in their houses fearing a general massacre.

Even while I am writing I am surrounded by multitudes of men, women and children crying for protection. The house of a Frank is considered as an asylum, and the house of every American is filled with despairing unfortunates. Beirut is now filled with Turkish troops just landed from a Turkish man-of-war, but what confidence can be placed in them when their conduct indicates hostility to all Christians.

Such an intense excitement prevails at this moment as to prevent me from finishing this letter. Christians have closed their shops and have retired to their houses, where they tremblingly await the issue. Moslems are rushing about the town crying, "This is the time to kill the Christians," and their women and children are rushing about the streets crying "May God cut off the Christians." It is impossible for us to buy provisions, and our servants are rendered useless from fear. Christians have been beaten, and some of them most severely.

Yesterday, at the conference of the consular corps, the city authorities were summoned to appear and give assurance of safety. When questioned by the French Admiral as to the number of troops at his command, the Governor replied, "I don't know." The military commander was then summoned and gave the same reply.

The want of harmony and concord among the naval commanders and the consuls may result in a most serious evil. There is a want of unanimity as to the propriety of landing troops for the protection of British and other foreign subjects. The Pasha was requested to invite the coöperation of the European Admirals now in Beirut, which he refused to do, saying he saw no necessity for foreign interference. The consuls do not believe that the Turks are acting in good faith.

The British and American Consuls declared that they should invite their countrymen to take refuge on board the naval vessels now in the harbor. It is greatly to be lamented that there is no good Frank organization on land to coöperate with the forces at sea.

Yesterday, the American Consul called a meeting of Americans, warned them of their danger, offered his house as an asylum to all, and proposed that upon the first alarm, all Americans should go at once to the American printing establishment, as the best place for mutual protection, as it is a castle in itself, and affords ample facilities for resisting an attack, or standing a siege. Provisions have been placed there, and there is now at least an American organization. This step has already inspired confidence.

What will be the result of this day's deliberations, I know not.

It may be that we shall all be sent on board the vessels before night. Another night will be terrible on shore. Oh! America, Felix! would that thou wert not so far removed from us.

A Turkish line-of-battle-ship arrived last night. Beirut may be saved, but the country is lost. An extract from a letter I have just seen will serve as an illustration of the condition of the large interior towns.

"JUNE 22.—Deir-el-Kamer (a town of several thousand inhabitants) *was*, but *is* no longer. The accounts from there are heart-rending beyond description. Were our minds not incessantly occupied by other and more trying matters, we should sink under the burden. The dead, who can number them? and the wounded and orphans, who can tell their distress.

Some twenty or thirty persons were left in the house of an American Missionary, Mr. BIRD, and a note from one of them this morning would indicate that they alone are left. The women and children, as yet, have not been touched. A few houses remain; among them is that of Mr. BIRD, which was protected by the Druse Chief. After to-day Deir-el-Kamer will probably be uninhabitable for some time, from the stench of so many hundreds of unburied bodies."

All the people of the town above referred to were deliberately slaughtered in cold blood after they had given up their arms to the Turkish authorities. The Turks, after disarming them, turned them over to the Druses, who put them to the sword, *aided by the Turkish soldiery!!*

Our blood is congealed with horror at these atrocities. They occurred about a half a day's ride from Beirut, or to speak after the manner of the West, about twenty miles. To-day these Druses are at our doors. The setting sun may tell a bloodier tale than has yet been related. The ships will bombard the town after the town is in possession of these fiends, but then it can do us no good. The next steamer will no doubt carry you intelligence that Beirut has also been blotted out, and that much Christian blood has been spilled, or you may hear of a cessation of hostilities. Were it not that the Moslem element has been so largely stirred up, we might hope that the Druses were ready to cease their work of slaughter; but now the Moslems are inviting the Druses to come to their aid.

I have seen from my window the military Pasha going about the town trying to calm the tumult and disperse the crowd. This morning the American missionaries reached Beirut from Sidon, which has so long been threatened with a massacre. The same British man-of-war which brought away the Americans, brought also 600 refugees to Beirut. Damascus has only been preserved from destruction by the efforts of the famous Algerine chief, ABD-EL-KADER, who has organized an efficient corps, which patrol the city day and night, But the alarm is very great even now, and letters appealing for help come by every mail.

I subjoin herewith a translation of the Sultan's decree of religious toleration. The Imperial will and the facts are at variance.

Translation of the Firman of His Imperial Majesty ABDUL MEDJID, granted in favor of his Protestant subjects:

"Most honored Vizier, illustrious Counsellor, maintainer of the good order of the World, Director of Public Affairs with wisdom and judgment, accomplisher of the transactions of mankind with intelligence and good sense, Consolidator of the Edifice of Empire and of Glory, endowed by the Most High with abundant gifts and Moushir, at this time, of my gate of felicity, my Vizier MEHEMED PASHA, may God be pleased to preserve him long in his exalted dignity.

Let it be known on receipt of this my noble rescript that,

Whereas, Those of my Christian subjects who have embraced the Protestant faith have suffered inconveniences and difficulties in consequence of their not having been hitherto placed under a separate and special jurisdiction, and in consequence of the Patriarchs and Primates of their old creeds, which they have abandoned, not being naturally able to administer their affairs.

Whereas, In necessary accordance with my Imperial solicitude and benevolence towards all classes of my subjects, it is contrary to my Imperial pleasure that any class of them should be exposed to trouble; and, whereas, by reason of their faith, aforesaid form a separate community; it is in consequence, my royal pleasure, that measures be taken for the sole purpose of facilitating the administration of their affairs, so that they may live in peace, security and quiet. Let, then, a respectable and trustworthy person, chosen by themselves, from among their own number, be appointed, with the title of "Agent of the Protestants," to be attached to the Department of the Minister of Police. It shall be the duty of the Agent to take charge of the Register of the members of the community, and which is to be kept at the Police Department. The Agent is to register therein all births and deaths. All applications for passports and marriage licenses, and on those special affairs of the community which are to come before the Sublime Porte, or any other Department, are to be made under the official seal of the agent. The present royal and august edict has been especially granted and issued from my Imperial Chancery for carrying my pleasure into execution; hence thou, the above indicated Moushir, shalt carry the preceding ordinance into scrupulous execution, conformably with the explanations given. As, however, the assessment of taxes and the delivery of passports are subject to specific regulations, thou shalt not permit anything to be done in contravention thereto. Thou shalt not suffer any tax or haratch to be required of the Protestants for marriage licenses or registration. Thou shalt be careful that like unto the other communities of the Empire, every facility and required assistance be afforded to them in all their affairs, and in all matters concerning their cemeteries and places of worship. Thou shalt not permit any interference whatsoever on the part of any other community with their rites or their religious concerns; nor, in short, with any of their affairs, either secular or religious, in any manner whatsoever, in order that they may be enabled to exercise the usages of their faith in security. Thou shalt not suffer them to be molested in one iota of these or other matters, and thou shalt be careful and attentive to maintain them in the desired quiet and security. They are to be permitted to make those representations to the Sublime Porte which it may be necessary to make concerning their affairs, through their agent. After thou hast taken due cognizance of these matters, thou shalt cause the present noble Rescript to be registered in the proper quarter, and shall cause it to be confirmed in the possession of the aforesaid subjects, and thou shalt be careful that the high provisions thereof be always carried into due execution. Thus be it known unto thee, giving full credence to the Imperial signet. Done in the second decade of the sacred month of Moharrem, in the year of the Hegira 1264, at Constantinople the well guarded."

(Sultan's signature.)

Letter from the Grand Vizier to MEHEMET PACHA, Governor of Sidon, dated 6th April, 1852:

"The certain information has reached us that some Catholics living at Nazareth have attacked two Protestant clergymen, and that the latter were unable to resist the attack or to restore and maintain peace and tranquillity in that village, because the Governor had not a single agent of police at hand.

Now his Imperial Majesty is desirous that all classes of his subjects who live under the shadow of his protection should enjoy in every respect the most complete personal security, and be fully defended. Therefore your Excellency will verify the fact—will forthwith establish in the above-named village, a police force sufficient to assure the repose and the tranquillity of its inhabitants, and will take immediate steps to seek out, arrest, and punish the individuals who have dared to commit the outrage to which we have just alluded, in order to inspire terror into like persons; and it is to this end that we have addressed this present letter to your Excellency.

(Signed,) MUSTAPHA RESHID.

DJEMAZUL AKHER, 1268, HADJI.

The St. Louis Riots.

HOUSES OF ILL-FAME BROKEN UP.

The following particulars of the riots which took place in St. Louis on Wednesday night, already noticed by telegraph, we find in the St. Louis *Democrat* of Friday:

"Aside from the few originators of the wild demonstrations of Wednesday night, scarcely an individual in the city had the slightest previous intimation of the scenes of defiant lawlessness and destruction then to ensue. The mob rose, multiplied itself, and spread, as if by magic, taking the police completely by surprise, and thoroughly astounding the more orderly portion of the community. Those who slept undisturbed by the tumult, yesterday morning awoke equally startled and astonished at so extensive and fearful an exhibition of mob violence. Multitudes flocked to the scathed district, to survey and comment upon the wrecks of property there presented.

The three-story boarding-house and dance-house of ANDREW KROPP, No. 141 Second, between Almond and Poplar-streets, was suddenly attacked by showers of huge rocks hurled through the doors and windows, and crushing everything before them. The inmates fled at the rear, and the mob entered and effected a complete sack of the bar-room and rooms above. KROPP is not accused of keeping prostitutes, but of receiving them at the dances he gave three times each week.

JOSEPH RITTER's house, on Second, near Poplar, was assaulted with merciless fury. Every removable thing in the bar-room was dragged or thrown out, and torn or smashed to fragments. The rooms above were similarly sacked. At No. 125 Second-street, the dance-house of ANDREW MEIER received equally complimentary, though less destructive treatment.

At No. 50 Almond, between Second and Third, the place of Madame RUSSELL *alias* Bell Beason, was visited and the bar-room broken up, but little further harm was done her. The proprietress was absent in the country. The mob was less lenient to the establishment of MARY HOPPER, a story and half house on Almond, a few doors from the former. MARY had recently placed one "Dutch MARY" in charge, while herself took rooms on Cerre, near Seventh-street, but the crowd meant punishment to her, and left nothing of the least value in her tenement. She had recently furnished it newly, and figures up her loss to the sum of $800.

The most destructive scene occurred at Madame HUNTER's expensively-fitted and large house on Poplar, near Third-street. Pianos, divans, sofas, marble-topped bureaus, stands, wardrobes, &c., &c., were hurled promiscuously into the street, smashed in pieces, and committed to the flames. The damage here effected cannot fall short of $2,000. Here the Police made a vigorous resistance, and after a desperate fight on the stairway, succeeded in getting off with whole bones and seven or eight persons. Rocks, brickbats, fragments of tables and of crockery, and missiles unmentionable, flew around the heads of the "stars" in profusion far more admirable than delightful. An uplifted bed-post was about vindictively descending on the head of Officer BARRY, when he dexterously dodged, and the blow fell upon his quaking prisoner. Persons were found by the police in the up-stair rooms, ransacking bureaus and drawers, evidently with the sole purpose of appropriating their more valuable contents. Jewelry, silver plate, silver knives and forks and spoons, and costly silks and shawls, and a sum of some $52 in money, were thus pilfered.

The adjoining large double-house of Madame ROBERTS, on the east, escaped with somewhat less injury. The Police were in force, and in time to prevent the wholesale and thorough destruction perpetrated at the former place. But the loss must have exceeded $1,500.

On the northwest corner of Main and Poplar streets is a large boarding-house and a beer saloon, kept by LAWRENCE SMITH. No disreputable imputation is cast upon this establishment, but several rocks and brickbats were here thrown through the windows, seriously imperilling the lives of the inmates. A large rock fell within a few inches of the head of a small child.

The house occupied by Madame HUNTER, belonged to her, and was seriously injured. That of Madame ROBERTS was leased by LAWRENCE SMITH to a Mr. COLLENDON, with the understanding that his private and virtuous family should occupy it. But it turned out that the said family were mythical and meant only MRS. COLLENDON, *alias* Mad. Roberts! The land on which these houses stand belongs to SAMUEL WILLI, Esq.

No. 41 Poplar-street is a low, one-story tenement, lately inhabited by some obscene panderess, (whose name no one knew,) a few doors west from Madame HUNTER's. It was purged clean.

When the mob were at the corner of Second and Poplar streets, the Chief of Police and some twenty "stars" made an attempt towards dispersing the rioters. The latter in turn showed a disposition to unhorse the Major, who here received several blows from the flying rocks, but without serious injury. Some twenty shots were fired into the air, with the effect of temporarily intimidating the mob. Several arrests were made, and several rescues were also effected. Policeman WILLIAM WILLIAMSON was severely injured by the reception of a brickbat on his arm and another in his side. Policeman TIEMANN was complimented by two heavy blows with an ax-handle on his arm and head, and several other officials were similarly afflicted.

The respective tenements of PHILIP KNOX, on Main-street, near Poplar, FRANK ECHARD adjoining the former, WHITMER's, on Main near Hazel, and JULES WAGNER, next to WHITMER's, were successively cleaned out. HALLAM's row of seven low tenements on Almond, and the dwellings of John Coleman, Janette Mitchell, Dutch Mary, (the second) George Hartman, and Gabriel Hallam, on Third street, near Almond, received the attention of the destroyers. The Almond row was entirely emptied. Operations were transferred to the west side of Fourth-street, the tenement south of CLEXTON's Exchange, which tenement was furiously and quickly gutted. CLEXTON's place did not, as was yesterday published, prove obnoxious to the rioters.

While this destruction was in progress, bright bonfires were burning, fed by the wreck of furniture on Poplar, Second, Almond and Fourth streets. The fire department turned out, but found no occasion which compelled their services. Suggestion was made that one or more of the engines should sprinkle the crowd, causing the mere spectators to separate from the destroyers, but from motives of prudence, perhaps well grounded, the idea was not acted upon. One of the fire captains at this critical juncture was shot through the hat.

An attempt to break in and rifle Madame HAYCRAFT's mansion on Poplar-street, was frustrated by the combined influence of the police, firemen and certain volunteering "Invincibles." The shutters and doors were heavily battered, but they were strong, and the assailants soon found good occasion to move to another quarter.

Nos. 81 and 83, in Bidgelow's-row on Spruce, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, were visited. The latter tenement, leased by WILLIAM MANLY to Madame GRACE, was well riddled. Windows and furniture were promiscuously smashed. At No. 81 Madame JOHNSON was sick, but succeeded in making a timely exit with her interesting family, while her elegant furniture, pictures, &c., &c., were made into very unserviceably small pieces. Her gentleman's restaurant below was emphatically wiped out.

Besides the houses of LIZ. WOODBURN, at Sixth and Myrtle streets. and EBERLI's, BUCKHARD's, GAINER's, TAYLOR's and WELLHEFER's, below Poplar on Second and Main streets, JENNIE ATWOOD's place on Eighth-street, near Clark-avenue, was emptied and illuminated. The work stopped at JENNIE's, and at no spot was it more thoroughly performed. A complete destruction of her furniture and conflagration of the fragments, was effected.

In all, some twenty-five bawdy houses were swept, and garnished with emptiness during Wednesday night. Whether the evil spirits will return in increased numbers and wickedness remains to be seen. Eight of the other establishments were slightly damaged, by a few brickbats only, to mend their ways.

It was feared that the riot would last night be resumed, and both the day and night police were, therefore, kept on duty, and distributed in the localities where danger was apprehended.

Political Excitement in Virginia.

A FLAG-POLE RAISED BY THE REPUBLICANS AT OCCOQUAN—THE POLE CUT DOWN AND DESTROYED.

From the Alexandria Gazette, July 28.

On the 4th of July the Black Republicans, of whom some sixty reside in the vicinity of Occoquan, instituted an association, and agreed to erect a pole to bear aloft a flag with the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The pole was accordingly erected, the following persons assisting in the pole-raising: John Underwood, W. C. Athey, Robert Curtis, Oliver Underwood, H. W. Rives, J. W. Miller, William Davis (boy), Stephen Hammill, John Taylor, Andrew Underwood, Marion Grigg, T. O. Coulter, James Gould, Thomas Rives, Jr., H. F. Duty, W. H. Johnston, T. L. Selecman, John Wright, William Western, A. A. Selecman, Edward Roberts (Englishman), Tasco Harris (free negro), Jim Snyder (free negro), and Albert Harris (free negro.)

Upon the raising of the pole the pole-raisers were armed with muskets and made quite a military demonstration. A meeting was held at which Black Republican speeches were made by W. C. ATHEY and J. WRIGHT. Many persons in the neighborhood opposed the erection of the pole, but at first there was no indication of an attempt to disturb it. The Republicans, when spoken to on the subject, answered: "That there was no one in the country who dared to touch the pole—there were men enough to defend it," &c. On one occasion an old resident of the neighborhood was assaulted because he declared that the pole was a nuisance, and on another threats were made to ride upon a rail a gentleman living near by, because he had spoken Southern sentiments freely in Occoquan. This raised much feeling in the neighborhood, and at a meeting at Brentsville, some time about last Court, it was agreed that the flag was an insult to the people of Virginia, and incendiary in the object it was raised to promote, and should be torn down on Friday, the 27th day of July.

Intelligence of this destruction soon reached Occoquan, and on Monday night a Republican meeting was held here to devise measures for the defence of the flag-pole. On the following morning Mr. J. C. ATHEY visited Washington, and sent to Gov. LETCHER a dispatch which we published yesterday. Whilst in Washington ATHEY made arrangements with certain Republicans to furnish forty or fifty firearms, of approved make, with ammunition therefor, which were to be sent to Occoquan on Tuesday night by wagon. The dispatch from Gov. LETCHER, however, induced the abandonment of this plan.

On the morning of the 27th (yesterday) the Republicans hoisted the American flag and the party ensign bearing the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. At 3½ o'clock the Prince William Cavalry, Capt. THORNTON commanding, entered the village, and ranged themselves in the neighborhood of the pole. They were followed by a company of about forty strong, under command of Captain FITZHUGH and Major CARTER, who, paying no attention whatever to the horsemen, quietly formed in a hollow square around the pole, facing inwards. Whilst this company was surrounding the pole, Mr. JOSEPH T. JANNEY advanced to the captain of the troop of horse and claimed protection for his property upon which the pole stood.

At the word of command, JAMES W. JACKSON, of Fairfax, a stalwart yeoman, sprang forward and gave the first blow. Others followed, redoubling stroke on stroke. During the time there was no interruption, save the Republicans and others, who stood at corners near by, would cry out, "Ain't your axe dull? Hope you're having a good time," &c. In a few minutes, however, there was a cry of "Stand from under!" and the pole came to ground.

Instantly the crowd gave three cheers, when the Republicans responded by "Three cheers for HAMLIN." All were quickly at work on the fallen pole, and in less time than it takes to tell, it was chopped up, and the pieces carried off. The flag was sent to Brentsville.

So soon as the flag-pole was leveled, Capt. FITZHUGH ordered "about face," and his company marched off, saluted as they went by mingled cheers and applause.

During the evening there was some excitement, and a personal rencontre took place between Col. BRAWNER and JOSEPH T. JANNEY, in which the latter was considerably injured. The crowd cleared away during the evening, and at sundown all was quiet.

The Republicans say they will put up another pole on the same site.

THE GREAT METEOR.

Call for Information at the National Observatory.

The great meteor of Friday evening, July 20, was probably seen far out at sea, by ships between the parallels of 35° and 40° N. All who observed it are requested to communicate the fact to Lieut. MAURY, National Observatory, Washington, stating as nearly as they can the position of the ship, the precise time of night, and describing the path of the meteor, its bearings from the observer, and its probable altitude.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

In connection with the above, we publish a few of the many communications which have reached us relative to the appearance of the phenomenon:

ON A NORTH RIVER STEAMBOAT.

NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, July 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a contribution to knowledge in regard to the meteor of Friday evening, July 20, please accept my account, and let me state that I saw it from the moment of its emergence above the horizon to that of its disappearance in the eastern, and noticed every phase. I was on board the Hudson River steamboat *New World*, on her passage up from New-York, seated with many others on the upper deck, which had no awning or other cover to interrupt the view. It was about 9½ o'clock, and we were just entering the Highlands, (say lat. 41° 18', lon. 73° 55',) when the meteor appeared. Admitting that the boat was heading due north, which, however, I do not know, then the meteor rose from a point in the western horizon a little to the south of west—say 15 or 20 degrees. Coming up vertically, it passed over us a little to the south of the zenith, and descended to the eastern horizon, just abeam of the boat, which would indicate due east if the boat was heading north.

When the meteor first appeared above the crest of the hill on the western shore, it looked like the fire-ball of a "Roman candle," of the same bluish white color, and great brilliancy, but much enlarged, the nucleus appearing about half as large as a hat, and, in fact, the first idea was very general, that some one on the hill was exhibiting a gigantic Roman candle. That idea was, however, soon dispelled by observing its uniform, unretarded rate of motion, and its steady, long-continued movement upward and onward; and it was then evident that its vertical rising was owing to the immense distance from which it came, on a path parallel with the earth's surface, and from its great height—the effect, in fact, of perspective—and so also in regard to its disappearance in the eastern horizon.

When about half-way up to the zenith, it left behind it a train of sparks or fragments of a redder color, like sparks of a rocket, but not numerous, the number, however, increasing as the meteor progressed. When near the zenith, but before reaching it, say within thirty degrees, the nucleus separated into two, not, however, with any appearance of explosion, but rather as if drawn apart by the superior velocity of the anterior portion. The two parts were of about equal size, and each seemed larger in front, the hinder portion being as it were drawn out to a slender tail, behind which, again, were detached sparks, from which the bright white light of the nucleus had departed, leaving the red, rocket-like, duller-colored sparks in its stead. As the meteor moved on to the east, the white light of even the nucleus was becoming dimmer, until this light disappeared entirely, and the red light took its place, and then there was a train in the sky, just like that seen after the passage of a rocket.

The distance of the flight towards the east, and the diminished brilliancy, made it doubtful if it would reach the eastern horizon, but it did, going down in a slender thread, or spark of duller light.

The whole time of the passage could not have been less than a minute, because there was ample time during the flight to form, discuss and alter opinions—most people on deck at first believing it to be a piece of fireworks, until the unaltered velocity and long continuance induced a change of opinion.

W. H. S.

AT SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through the kindness of a friend who observed it I am able to give you an account of the appearance at this locality of the remarkable meteor of Friday last. At about 9:50 o'clock it was seen, about 25 degrees high, to shoot upwards like a rocket from the constellation of Leo Major, moving in a southeasterly direction. It passed near the northern crown, crossing near the meridian a little south of the zenith, thence onward with apparently less velocity to the southeast, three or four degrees south of the Eagle, till it disappeared about thirty degrees above the horizon. It was remarkable for brilliant corruscations throughout its course, and when on the meridian it assumed the form of a trumpet, or a comet with a narrow tail, the nucleus giving prismatic colors, while the tail was of a yellowish white. When near the meridian, a second meteor was formed from it similar in shape and appearance, which followed through the remainder of its course. No sound of explosion was heard, and the observer thinks it occupied about a minute in passing over its circuit. Supposing it to have been thirty miles high when it had passed one half of its distance from the points of appearance and disappearance, it might have been visible throughout a circle of over 900 miles in diameter.

H.

AT SUDBURY, VT.

HYDE's HOTEL, Sudbury, Vt., Friday, July 20, '60.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A meteor of great brilliancy passed through our eastern sky this evening at about ten minutes before 10 o'clock, and as it will probably be reported from many places, I beg to state its appearance here. It was first perceived, shining with a clear white light, apparently three or four times as large as Venus, in about a W. N.W. direction from the house, at an elevation of, I should think, about 15 degrees above the horizon. Its course was across the west into the south, and a few degrees east of south, when it disappeared behind the hills. The course was apparently very nearly parallel with the horizon, and during the latter half, the color gradually changed to red, and it threw off and left trailing behind it in a long, glittering line, a large part of its substance. Its appearance at the time it was last seen may be judged from the fact that several of the boarders chancing to see the planet Mars; which was shining brilliantly in the southeast, stood gazing at it for a moment, exclaiming that the meteor was *standing still*.

The motion of the body was apparently quite slow, and the time which it occupied in passing through its course was, I should judge, from 30 to 40 seconds. The persons who saw it with me talk about its being in sight two or three minutes; but I think the maximum time was not greater than I have said. J. H.

AT PERTH AMBOY.

SATURDAY, July 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thinking it may be of some interest to scientific associations to obtain all the information they can relative to such matters, I herewith send you my observation of the meteor which appeared in the heavens last evening. At about 9:45 o'clock, as I was standing on an open grass-plot at Perth Amboy, N. J., I saw the body shoot from the heavens from a point about fifty-five to sixty degrees (55° 6', 60°) above the Western horizon, and take a course very nearly due East. At first I supposed it a rocket, but seeing no tail, and its having the appearance of a ball of fire about the size of an ordinary orange, I immediately supposed it a meteoric body. Almost immediately following my first sight of it, it appeared like a ball of molten iron, from which small particles became detached and followed the course of the main body, but with a lessened rate of speed. I should say the apparent speed of the chief mass to be about that of a shooting star, (so-called.) It seemed to be not over a quarter of a mile high, and apparently passed through some of the dark clouds in its course, taking a straight direction both in its line from West to East, and with, apparently, very little nearer approach to the earth as it passed over to the East. Some trees intervening, I could not follow it further than to a point at an elevation of about forty degrees (40°) above the Eastern horizon. I should say that the time occupied in going the distance which it did while I saw it was not more than one minute—possibly not so much. Its highest altitude was when directly or nearly north of my position, and was, I should judge, about sixty-five degrees, (65°.) Perth Amboy is situated in lat. N. 40° 31'. Yours.

R. M. C.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE MEDAL FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The gold medal manufactured by WYATT, of London, for presentation to the Prince of Wales by the people of Montreal, on the occasion of his formally laying the corner-stone of the Victoria Bridge, is now on exhibition at TIFFANY & Co.'s, in Broadway, where it can be seen for one week. The medal is about 1¾ inches in diameter, and of exquisite workmanship. On one side is a view of the Victoria Bridge and St. Lawrence River, with the armorial bearings of the Canadian Provinces and the following inscription:

The Victoria Bridge, Montreal.
The greatest work
of Engineering skill
in the world.
Publicly inaugurated
and opened in
1860.

Encircling the whole are the words, "The Victoria Bridge—Grand Trunk Railway of Canada." On the opposite side are *bas relief* profiles of Queen VICTORIA, Prince ALBERT, and the Prince of Wales, with the coat of arms of England and the following inscription:

The Victoria Bridge,
consisting of 23 spans,
242 feet each,
and one in the centre 330 feet,
with a long abutment
on each bank of the river.
The tubes are iron,
22 feet high, 16 feet wide,
and weighs 6,000 tons,
supported on 24 piers,
containing 250,000 tons of stone,
measuring 3,000,000 cubic feet.
Extreme length 2 miles.
Cost, $7,000,000.

Fac similes of the medal, in gilt, tin, and silver, manufactured in Birmingham, and of elegant workmanship, have just been received and are for sale by TIFFANY & Co.

Infantile Convulsions.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and overcome INFANTILE CONVULSIONS, which if not speedily remedied end in death.

It is also the best and surest remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Important Announcement.
SCHEDULE OF PLEASURE TRIPS
ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN
Prior to her return to Europe, August 16, 1860.

The steamship GREAT EASTERN, John Vine Hall commander, will leave North River, off Hammond-st., on

THURSDAY AFTERNOON AUGUST 2,
At 6 o'clock precisely, for
OLD POINT COMFORT
AND
ANNAPOLIS ROADS,

Landing excursionists (without extra charge) at NORFOLK AND BALTIMORE,
Arriving off Old Point Comfort Friday evening.

Will leave Old Point SUNDAY MORNING, August 5, at 5 o'clock, arriving at Annapolis Roads Sunday afternoon, and Baltimore Sunday evening.

Excursionists can thus leave New-York on Thursday evening, enjoy an ocean ride of 500 miles by day and night on the *Great Eastern*, steaming up the Chesapeake by daylight, spend the night in Baltimore, and reach New-York (via Philadelphia) by railroad Monday evening, August 6.

The *Great Eastern* will connect at Old Point with steamer up James River to Richmond and with the cars at Norfolk and Portsmouth for all points South and Southwest.

DODWORTH'S SPLENDID MILITARY BAND
Will accompany the excursion and remain on board during the entire trip.

MEALS and REFRESHMENTS will be furnished at a moderate charge.

STATEROOM BERTHS ONE DOLLAR EXTRA.

Fare from New-York to Old Point, Norfolk and Portsmouth ... $6
Fare from New-York to Baltimore ... 8
Fare from Old P't. Comfort to Annapolis or Baltimore ... 3

EXCURSIONISTS MUST BE ON BOARD ON THURSDAY, AT 5 P. M.

Tickets will be ready on Tuesday at Adams & Co.'s Express office, No. 59 Broadway, where plans of the cabins can be seen and staterooms secured.

Milward's Needles
FOR
WHEELER & WILSONS
SEWING MACHINES.

These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and warranted superior to all others.

J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Get the Best.—ARTUSARION, A SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM OF TARTAR.—It requires less shortening and is perfectly healthy. SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Agents, Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st. Sold also by JOHN DWIGHT & CO., No. 11 Old-slip.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED

HOWLAND—WILLIAMS.—At Harlem, on Saturday, July 28, by Rev. B. M. Adams, Mr. ELIJAH A. HOWLAND to Miss SUSIE A., daughter of Thomas S. Williams, all of Harlem.

DIED.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Friday, July 27, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMAS, wife of Joseph G. Thomas, U. S. N., in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of G. W. Whitmore and Wm. McElroy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 184 West 30th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Virginia papers please copy.

WHELPLEY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29, ANNA MARIA WHELPLEY, wife of James D. Whelpley, aged 31 years and 8 months.

Her remains will be taken to Roxbury, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BLOSSOM.—In this City, on Friday, July 27, MATILDA C. BLOSSOM, wife of R. S. Blossom, in the 40th year of her age.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

BETHUNE.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, July 28, Mrs. JOANNA BETHUNE, widow of the late Divie Bethune, Esq., of New-York, in the 92d year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

WARNER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29, JOHN F. GRAY WARNER, only son of Elizabeth G., and Lewis T. Warner, M. D., aged 1 year and 8 days.

BENEDICT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29, after a painful illness, JOHN J. BENEDICT, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Martin Benedict, at No. 90½ East 16th st., this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WARD.—In this City, on Sunday morning July 29, FRANK H., infant son of Cullen and Isabella Ward, aged 8 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 200 West 48th-st., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BROWNE.—In this City, SAMUEL R. BROWNE, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Church in 18th-st., near 8th av.

BROWN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., CONSTANT H. BROWN, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock Monday morning, July 30, from his late residence, No. 105 West 11th-st., without further notice.

BURKE.—In this City, on Saturday, July 28, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, CHARLES E. OLDEN, eldest son of J. E. and Mary S. Burke, aged 2 years 10 months and 8 days.

The remains will be taken to Princeton, N. J., (on the 11 A. M. train,) where services will be held. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPROTT.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, the 29th inst., ALBERT WEST, youngest son of William and Letitia J. Sprott, aged 9 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Jay and Concord sts., on Tuesday, July 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 28, THOMAS NELSON, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 103 Lawrence-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Westburry, L. I., for interment.

SQUIRE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 29, of consumption, EDWARD, son of Charles Squire.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, at No. 134 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GORNEE.—At Bull's Ferry, N. J., July 28, A. L. GORNEE, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, July 30. Carriages will be in waiting from foot of Spring st., New-York, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

POLLOCK.—At Weehawken, on Sunday, the 29th inst., suddenly, JANE, wife of David Pollock, Esq., aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. R. Brewer, No. 432 4th av.

WARD.—At Jersey City, on Sunday, July 29, JOHN WARD, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 58 Warren-st., at 9½ o'clock this (Monday) morning. His remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

GRAHAM.—At Newburgh, Orange County, on Friday, July 27, ELIZABETH BELL GRAHAM, daughter of William and the late Elizabeth Graham, aged 4 months.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday, July 25, Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, D. D., in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Burlington, on Monday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of Dr. V. R., his brethren of the Synod of New-Jersey, and the clergy of the various denominations, are invited to attend. The presence of the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, and of the Directors of Princeton, Theological Seminary, is respectfully solicited.

WHEELER.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on July 28, Mrs. HANNAH WHEELER, wife of the late Ira B. Wheeler, aged 68 years and 4 months. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 357, July 28, 1860.
53, 23, 62, 2, 46, 57, 74, 29, 27, 3, 61, 11, 6.
Class No. 358, July 28, 1860.
10, 39, 8, 76, 67, 35, 34, 32, 6, 49, 43, 41, 21.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 28, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York
and all Druggists.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

THE AUGUST NUMBER NOW READY
OF THE
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.

CONTENTS OF
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

I.—Important Instructions to Railway Travelers in reference to Time-tables.
II.—Portrait and Biographical Sketch of Henry Wells, of the American Express Company, with Phrenological Delineation of Character, by Fowler & Wells.
III.—Railways and their Progress:—The West and its Railways; Progress of Philadelphia; New Railway Maps; The Pacific Railway of Missouri; Illinois Central Railway; The Southern (Mississippi) Railway; Memphis and Little Rock Railway; Hudson River Railway; Michigan Central Railway; Great Western Railway of Canada; St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railway; New-York and New-Haven Railway; East Pennsylvania Railway; Chicago and Rock Island Railway; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway; Marietta and Cincinnati Railway; Madison and Indianapolis Railway; New-York Central Railway; Dayton and Michigan Railway; Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; Toledo and Wabash Railway; Michigan Southern Railway; Wabash and Western Railway; Cleveland and Erie Railway.
IV.—Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel:—Make your Home Beautiful; A Child of the Railway; The Two John Smiths; Dead-heading on a Large Bill; A Western Politician.
V.—Tourist's Guide to the Principal Watering Places, Springs and Places of Fashionable Resort in the United States.
VI.—United States' Time Indicator, showing the Difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California, and London, England—with Illustration.
VII.—Appleton's Railway Guide Counting-house Calendar.
VIII.—A large new Map of the Railways of the United States and Canadas.
IX.—Through Routes to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other Information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.
X.—A List of Prominent Hotels in the principal cities of the Union.
XI.—A Gazetteer of the United States, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
XII.—Over Seventy-five Maps of the Principal Railways.
XIII.—New Time-tables, corrected to date.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
Can be obtained
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES and CANADA
AT
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, near Howard-st.

FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.
130 Varieties Under Cultivation.
The subscriber announces to his customers that a large portion of his collection is now in bloom, and that he will be in attendance during the week commencing July 30, at his Nursery, Newtown Road, Astoria, to exhibit them to all who may favor him with a visit.
ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, Florist, &c.,
No. 878 Broadway, New-York.
Astoria can be approached by 86th-st. ferry or by steamboat from Fulton Market slip. The nursery is about a mile from either landing.

PURGE THE SYSTEM—PURIFY THE BLOOD, and avoid Summer Complaints, and Fevers and sickness, by using
THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,
Price 25 cents a box.
Sold at the Graefenberg Medical Institution,
NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
By all druggists, and at No. 13 Park-row, New-York.
The leading physicians and Professors of Medical Colleges state that these Pills possess medicinal properties superior to any others.

TO ARCHITECTS, SOAP MANUFACTURERS, CALICO PRINTERS, &c.—The Silicate of Soda, eminently useful for above purposes. The arsenical prevents worms and dry rot. Manufactured by L. FEUCHTWANGER & SON, No. 42 Cedar-st. Lightning Fly-paper, Insect Powder, Phosphorus Paste, Oils, Cognac, Rum and Rye, Spirit Emollient, Manganese, Strontia and Baryta, Platina Aluminium, &c., &c.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!—Price only $10. Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York City. F. & B. FRENCH.

"BLITZEN! I NEVER GO DERE!"—NEW-Yorkers have become so thoroughly accustomed to a big "sensation" every day, that the scarcity of such articles, last week, sent hundreds of despairing citizens to the watering places, where flirtations on the half shell may serve to keep them from death by inanition. The *Great Eastern* has become commonplace; the Zouaves have gone from our gaze; "horrible murders" have lost their attraction; and, if the Prince of Wales tarries much longer among the Canadian rurals, he won't "draw" when he gets here. But a new and perfectly stunning "sensation" is about to come off—the rarest, raciest, juiciest and most romantic affair of the season—and not only New-York, but also the provinces, will seize upon it with avidity. Its origin will be a new story, by the world-renowned NED BUNTLINE, entitled "THE SHELL-HUNTER; OR, AN OCEAN LOVE-CHASE!" in which the enamored Katrine will become "one of the girls we read about," and exact a laugh for every serious thought over the sentimental incidents of the bewitching romance. Katrine has a natural dread of the sea—"*Blitzen!* I never go dere!"—yet all-powerful love sends her on an adventurous "Ocean Love-Chase." This seasonable luxury of literature will be commenced in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY—ready at noon TO-DAY.

SEA-SIDE READING.—GO WHERE YOU will, now-a-days, and you find somebody, who has seen somebody, who knows a person that has read "Rutledge." The old trick of disputed authorship has made another hit, and the book sells. Not having taken the trouble to read "Rutledge" ourselves, we cannot speak definitely of its merits; but we certainly think our friends might find more profitable reading for the sea-side season than ultra-sentimental novels. Of course we want something light at this time of the year; but there is a medium between the all humorous style of writing and the lackadaisical and sentimental trash ground out by the "fearful and thrilling" branch of the periodical press. A splendid specimen of this medium is the half-rollicking and half-sentimental new story, by the celebrated NED BUNTLINE, entitled "THE SHELL-HUNTER; OR, AN OCEAN LOVE-CHASE!" At noon, to-day, the issue of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, containing the opening of this delightful novelette, will be ready for the public, and we prophesy for it an unparalleled "hit."

A BREEZE OFF THE OCEAN.—WE NEVER could understand that fashionable philosophy which teaches that "hops" at Newport and Saratoga, and long rides on the beach at Cape May and Long Branch are calculated to deaden the heat of August, and keep man and womankind properly cool! Our idea of Summer comfort is a good cigar, a decanter of sherry, and racy reading, for half the day, at least; such reading, for instance, as hundreds of thousands will find in the inimitable NED BUNTLINE'S rollicking new Story of THE SHELL-HUNTER; OR, AN OCEAN LOVE-CHASE, the first chapters of which will appear in the NEW-YORK MERCURY at noon, to-day. This story of fun, frolic, love and stirring adventure on old Neptune's billowy domain, is sure to prove the richest thing of the season.

IF YOU CAN'T GO TO NEWPORT OR Saratoga, go to the nearest news dépôt and get THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, and read "THE SHELL-HUNTER." This sparkling Summer Story begins in New-York, is continued among the Islands of the South Pacific, and ends—but that you must read and find out.

A LIVE STORY, SPARKLING ALL OVER.—If you never read one of NED BUNTLINE'S Sea Stories, get THE MERCURY, and read the opening chapters of "THE SHELL-HUNTER; OR AN OCEAN LOVE-CHASE." The title itself is a romance.

THE GREAT EASTERN OF STORY PAPERS.—THE NEW-YORK MERCURY comes out this week with a New Story of Fun and Sentiment, Land and Sea, by NED BUNTLINE. Read the first chapters, and you are in for a cruise.

AN OCEAN LOVE-CHASE.—IT IS IN THE Summer time that we love to plunge into the Sea, or sail upon it, or read about it. "THE SHELL-HUNTER; OR, THE OCEAN LOVE-CHASE"—the New Sea Romance, by NED BUNTLINE—takes us where it is always Summer—to the romantic Islands of the South Pacific. The readers of the largest and best four-cent weekly ever published—THE NEW-YORK MERCURY—have a rare treat in this sparkling and delicious story.

LANDSMEN, AHOY!—THE FAST-SAILING clipper MERCURY starts on a new voyage of Romance and Adventure this day, with a noble freight, including NED BUNTLINE'S Sparkling Story, "THE SHELL-HUNTER; OR, A LOVE-CHASE ON THE OCEAN." Stay-at-home travelers cannot have a more delightful excursion, nor get more intellectual and sensational enjoyment for four cents a week, than by embarking on this voyage.

THE MOST DELICIOUS OF ALL DROLL AND SPARKLING STORIES is the lovely Romance of the Sea, which opens in this week's NEW-YORK MERCURY, the largest, the most varied, most interesting, and most valuable of the four-cent weeklies. Read the "SHELL-HUNTER; OR, A LOVE CHASE ON THE OCEAN," by NED BUNTLINE, which begins to-day. Read the whole paper, and see. A clear sea and no favor is all we ask; only the favor of a fair trial and an honest verdict.

GET THE BEST.—GET THE NEW-YORK MERCURY! Get the largest and best weekly paper ever published anywhere for four cents! Get the worth of your money! Get NED BUNTLINE'S new story: THE SHELL-HUNTER; OR, AN OCEAN LOVE-CHASE, which begins this week. Get the paper that gives you the greatest interest, variety and sterling value for four cents.

GET THE NEW-YORK MERCURY!
Be sure and get it!

THE PLEASURE-TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN to Cape May costs ten dollars and the extras; but the trip in the NEW-YORK MERCURY, with "THE SHELL-HUNTER; OR, AN OCEAN LOVE-CHASE," in search of that
——Bright isle of our own,
In a blue summer ocean, far off and alone,
Under the dashing pilotage of NED BUNTLINE, Prince of Sea Romancers, if not of Whales, will cost only four cents a week. Get the most you can for your money, and "get the best."

THE UNION WON'T BE DISSOLVED until THE SHELL-HUNTER (NED BUNTLINE'S new story, just commenced in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY) is done and finished. NED has only to spin it out, and the Union is safe; for nobody who reads the first chapters will risk losing the remainder. That's so!

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY IS GOING AHEAD OF ALL THE WEEKLIES!
You hear this observation on the cars, in the steamboats, in the crowds on the Great Eastern, among the newsboys, everywhere—East, West, North and South—where the people congregate. Begin with the new story of the "SHELL-HUNTER—A ROMANCE OF THE SEA AND SHORE, NEW-YORK AND PACIFIC," now ready, by NED BUNTLINE. Read the paper well over, and see if it is not one of the liveliest, raciest and best papers ever published on the American Continent. The largest and cheapest paper in the world for four cents.

THE MOST BRILLIANT, THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST INTERESTING WEEKLY PAPER ever published in this country, is THE NEW-YORK MERCURY. We challenge a comparison with any and all others. If you have not seen it of late, get the number out to-day, and read it. We will abide the verdict.

THE ZOUAVE OF STORY WRITERS, NED BUNTLINE, dashes into a new story in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, of this week. Get it, and read the opening chapters of "THE SHELL-HUNTER; OR, AN OCEAN LOVE-CHASE—A ROMANCE OF LAND AND SEA."

LIVE GENIUS BEFORE ANTIQUATED BALDERDASH.—Get THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, now ready, and read NED BUNTLINE'S new story, "THE SHELL-HUNTER," just starting on a trip to the coral islands of the blue Pacific!

NED BUNTLINE'S NEW STORY OPENS with ice-creams at Taylor's; then comes pigs' feet and sour krout; then off in a beautiful yacht for the South Pacific. It takes NED to write a love story on the salt sea foam.

THE METEOR FLASHING BEFORE THE eyes, and just above the heads of millions of people, a thousand miles apart, was merely a forerunner of NED BUNTLINE'S new story in the NEW-YORK MERCURY. Buy this week's MERCURY, and we have you sure.

READ THE NEW-YORK MERCURY! READ NED BUNTLINE'S NEW STORY, "THE SHELL-HUNTER!"
READ ALL THE SHORT STORIES.
READ THE GEMS OF POETRY.
READ THE GOSSIPER'S CLUB, with its stores of Fun.
READ THE LADIES' PROMENADE, full of delightful originality.
READ THE "HINTS AND HELPS FOR THE YOUNG," full of valuable instruction.
READ ALL ABOUT "GRAPES AND WINE."
READ ALL THE BRILLIANT EDITORIALS.
READ the most interesting, most valuable, and altogether the best edited Paper ever printed on this Continent.

A METEOR NUMBER!
THE CHAMPION PAPER!
MAGNIFICENT AS THE GREAT EASTERN!
POPULAR AS THE SEVENTH REGIMENT!
UNSURPASSABLE AS THE ZOUAVES!
THE SHELL-HUNTER;
OR,
AN OCEAN LOVE-CHASE,
BY NED BUNTLINE,
OPENS IN THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
READY THIS DAY!

If there are any persons who have not read THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, they are kindly advised to secure a copy of the present number, read the opening chapters of the new story, and peruse its varied contents.

THE HYDROPULT,
An invention for throwing water by hand-power, patented by W. T. VOSE. It is one of the most valuable inventions of the day.
THE HYDROPULT.
Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force. It is the best article ever invented for
EXTINGUISHING A FIRE,
PROTECTING A ROOF FROM TAKING FIRE,
WASHING WINDOWS,
SPRINKLING PLANTS,
WATERING GARDENS,
CLEANSING TREES FROM INSECTS,
WETTING SIDEWALKS,
SPRINKLING STREETS,
WASHING CARRIAGES, &c., &c.
This article should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come into frequent use by every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the community. Call and examine the article at No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, or address the
AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO.,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
Agents wanted throughout the United States, to sell the Hydropult. Apply as above.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—The Library will be closed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, until further notice, for the purpose of alterations and repairs, and for preparing the annual inventory.

Subscribers are requested to return all books belonging to the Library before that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. E. SMITH, Recording Secretary.

"DEAFNESS AND ITS FATAL EFFECTS ON THE BRAIN AND SPEECH," will shortly be published by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, Oculist and Aurist, now practicing his new system of restoring the sight and hearing, at
No. 107 Clinton-place, New-York.

Rare Seeds and Cuttings.—The Agricultural Bureau has just received ninety-four boxes and two barrels, containing a fine assortment of seeds and cuttings, from Beinet, Syria. These articles had been collected by desire of the late Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Holt, through the agency of his friend, Rev. Dr. Barclay, who, by his position and knowledge of the Holy Land, was well qualified for the task. The assortment is composed of varieties of wheat, barley, grape cuttings, olives, scions of fruits and vegetable products. The cuttings, scions, &c., will be sent to the new propagating houses for experiment and increase, and no distribution will be made of the remainder until Fall. Among the interesting plants may be mentioned the Lessaban. It is believed by many that the crown of thorns was plaited of the branches of this tree. It makes an excellent article for hedges, and thus has a positive value, independent of any such tradition. As a tree it is very ornamental. There are also seeds of melon, squashes, &c., camel's food, dates, walnuts, equal to the English, and probably well adapted to the middle and Southern States. The mais-tree is esteemed as medicinal, or rather prophylactic. The seeds sent were procured from the tree growing within the inclosure of the ancient temple of Sodom.

Great Oyster Excitement in Maryland.—The good people of Somerset County, Md., seem to be quite furious upon the oyster question. At a recent meeting of the citizens of Dame's Quarter and vicinity, much enthusiasm prevailed. The preamble and resolutions adopted on the occasion pronounce that "the Legislature, through covert means, and a willful negligence of our interests, have granted our oyster-rocks and shoals to an exclusive few, thereby depriving us of the means of gaining an honest livelihood; that in expressing indignation at such action, we particularize the delegates of our County (who voted for the bill referred to) in our censure of the acts of the Legislature, and that we will not support them or their co-members for any office hereafter in the gift of the people." The resolutions further set forth that any action of the monopolists will be resisted; that a Committee shall be appointed to warn off any and all vessels attempting to locate warrants; that, if they persist, a competent force shall be called out to drive the vessels away.

Fraud in Wool.—We learn from the Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle*, that Messrs. D. & H. Stearns, of that place, found last week, in a bale of wool purchased in Boston, a stone weighing 83 pounds. The wool was imported from the Cape of Good Hope, where the stone was doubtless put in the bale. Sand in large quantities, and small stones up to the weight of one or two pounds, are often found in imported wool.

An exploring expedition, out upon scientific purposes, which started from North Conway, N. H., one day last week, tracked and gave chase to a huge bear, weighing fully 600 pounds, through the dense forest west of the Moat Mountains. Giving up the chase finally, they found, upon their return, that he had been frightened from the forest, and, sweeping round through what is called the "Wallow," a place not many years since infested with bears, he passed directly through the field adjoining the farm of Mr. Hamilton Lucy. In his flight he here seized a full-grown Derby ram, and, plunging into the deep woods below the farm, was lost to sight before chase could be given. A reward has been offered for his capture by the farmers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WIDE-AWAKE VOCALIST; OR, RAIL-SPLITTERS' SONG-BOOK. WORDS AND MUSIC, FOR THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN OF 1860. A Choice Collection of Songs, Solos, Duets, Quartets, and Choruses, arranged for Piano or Melodeon.

The following titles to some of the pieces will give an idea of the life, scope and variety of these thrilling songs: Abe of the West, and Victory; anxious Stephen; Arise, ye Sons of Honest Toil; Baltimore Convention; Bobolink Campaign Song; Boy's Wish, a song for children; Candidate with a Cork Leg; Cheer, Boys, Cheer; Douglas and his Dinah; For Abe shall have the Belt; Forward, Forward, is the Word; Freedom's Battle Call; Get out of the Way, you Little Giant; Hamlin's from the Pilgrim Land; Have you heard from Chicago? High Old Abe shall Win; Hi Ral-[ly], Ho Rally; Ho, ye Men of every Nation; In Good Republican Times; Lincoln Boat-Horn; Mantles dropped at Lexington; Oh, Poor Douglas, you can't Follow; Old Abe Lincoln is the Man; Old Stormy Europe Strides; On to Victory; Poor Little Dug; Republicans, the Nation Calls You; Roll on the Republican Ball; Seventy-Six; Short and Long of It; Shout for the Prairie King; Splittin' ob de Rail; Take off your Coats, Boys; The People had Five Candidates; The Taller Man well Skilled; Then put away the Wedge and the Maul; Unroll the Republican Stars; Up, Up, and be Stirring; Was ist des Deutchen Vaterland; Was ist des German Translation; We'll all take a Ride; We're bound to Work all Night; Where, oh, Where, is Jimmy Buchanan.

Just Published, and for sale by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 33 Broadway. Price 10 cents; postage, 1 cent; $8 per hundred. A liberal discount to the Trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN **DINSMORE'S CELEBRATED GUIDE.** August Number now Ready, With full time-tables of the Railroads, all their connections by Rail, Steamboat and Stage, carefully corrected. See the dates. Also, a complete Directory to 5,000 towns, cities and villages that can be reached by Railroad travel. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS Will receive gratis, and prepaid, **IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S** DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, of 168 pages of critical reviews, testimonials, and illustrations of over 100 choice **SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,** of which specimens for examination, with a view to introduction, are furnished to Teachers and School Officers at half price, and first supplies at low rates. See also their EDUCATIONAL NEWS, sent free to Teachers. No. 5 lately issued.
THE MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY, illustrated, $3 a year in advance. IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., Educational Publishers, New-York.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By Francis Copcutt. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, Will open on MONDAY, a large assortment of Medallion Case Setts, of the newest designs. Also, a variety of Medallion Lace Collars. We have a few more of those Worked Bands left
At 15 cents each, worth 25 cents.
At 20 cents each, worth 37½ cents.
At 25 cents each, worth 50 cents.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GRAY POPLINS. SILK AND LINEN JASPER POPLINS, Reduced to 4s. per yard; former price, 6s. TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, of every description, Reduced, Reduced, Reduced. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S. No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES Of Mohair, Poplins and other Dress Goods, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S. No. 473 Broadway.

STRANGERS WILL FIND AT RETAIL A handsome select assortment of NOVELTIES IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c. Suitable for early Fall use. Received per last steamers. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ALEXANDRE'S GANTS DE SUEDE. Also, A beautiful assortment of EMBROIDERED LACE MITS, Just received. A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIES. A splendid assortment of all the newest and most fashionable shades. Just received. A. T. STEWART & CO.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, and of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

LADIES WILL PLEASE NOTICE THAT Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts are now patented, and cannot be sold by other parties generally, and they can only be purchased at Mme. DEMOREST'S Skirt Emporiums, No. 473 Broadway, Nos 320 and 229 Canal-st., No. 244 Grand-st., No. 207 Eighth-av., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st, Brooklyn. 12 springs, 50 cents; 16 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1 50. One of Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts is worth six of any other kind; besides being cheaper than the cheapest. Do not be deceived by worthless imitations found elsewhere.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIRECT from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles &c., &c. N.B.—400 nice fitting Corsets, at $1—worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY, TO RESIDE in a gentleman's family, near New-York City, and instruct six girls in Latin, French and English branches; music also desired; best references required. Address CHARLES P. ARGYLE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching French, Latin, and the higher English branches, is desirous of obtaining an eligible situation. The very highest testimonials will be given. Address C. M. S., Box No. 405, Utica, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one who has had much experience, and is prepared to give instruction in the studies included in the scholastic courses of our best seminaries. Also, in drawing. Direct to MARY MELLVIN, Ithaca, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in teaching, especially music and French, desires a situation as governess. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,827 New-York Post-Office.

A PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR A MALE Classical School in the vicinity of New-York. Furniture for sale. Address J. L. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. $100 FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Call at Principal, BANNISTER, at Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, before noon, for further information.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, No. 106 Pierrepont st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals. This first class Boarding and Day School will recommence its regular sessions Sept. 10. Twenty-three years of uniform success in the same community, an able corps of well-furnished teachers, and untiring, persevering energy, are our guarantees for the future. Circulars forwarded.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square, Will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 13.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Competent teachers for any department supplied to schools and families. Wanted, immediately, a Professor of mathematics and military tactics for a Southern college, salary $1,800; several Professors of music, salaries $400 to $1,000. Also, a lady teacher of piano, guitar, drawing and painting, salary $425 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No 50 Wall-st. and No 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1. and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

BOYS WISHING GOOD SITUATIONS, BY September, in stores, offices or banks, should attend DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy during August. They can become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book-keepers for only $15. Four private desks vacant.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding)—Will reopen Sept. 11. Application for admission or for catalogues may be made at the Institute, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st. REV. DR. FERRIS, Counsellor, C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

A CARD.—LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH No. 921 and 923 Broadway; a few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher. WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. Gage, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS IN AUGUST.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, will receive a few more pupils and prepare them practically for business in business writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping by Sept. 1, for only $15. Four desks vacant.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial Boarding School, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New Rochelle.—Fall term, Sixteenth Session, opens the 3d Sept. Cards of terms at 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or of the Principal.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. WORCESTER'S **IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES** MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

THE GREAT EASTERN **FLAG AND BANNER** ESTABLISHMENT. ACKERMAN & MILLER, NO. 101 NASSAU-ST., NEXT TO THE "HERALD" OFFICE.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS. POLITICAL FLAGS, AMERICAN FLAGS, ENGLISH FLAGS. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 63 John-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

MANIFESTO OF THE BRICKLAYERS' PROTECTIVE UNION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Extract from proceedings of Thursday, July 26:

On motion, resolved that a Committee of five members of this Association be appointed to draft a series of resolutions setting forth in its true light the position of this Society, misrepresented and misconstrued by the front bricklayers in their meeting of Wednesday, July 17, 1860, and not fully understood by the public, and that said Committee be authorized to publish said resolutions in the New-York *Herald, United States Mechanics' Own, Tribune* and the *Times*.

Whereas, the Bricklayers' Protective Association, chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, has been in active operation for the last six years, and includes in its organization over seventeen hundred of the craft in this Metropolis, and has been faithful and consistent in its adherence to the provisions of the act which gave it legal existence; and whereas, it has not only, in every particular, commanded the respect and support of all workmen of our class who possess the principle and spirit of true mechanics, but has the indorsement of the age we live in, the esteem and confidence of the community at large, besides the good will and coöperation of all intelligent proprietors and "bosses," and whereas, a corporal's guard of quasi bricklayers, who work upon fronts in the Summer, and upon insides and rear walls in the Winter, (veritable Jacks-of-all-trades,) have, in the inflated dignity and caste which a few extra pence per diem imparts, declared that they will not "acknowledge any bond of affiliation with inside men or rough bricklayers;" and whereas, at a meeting of these individuals, who aspire to the character of haut ton in brick and mortar, held on Wednesday night, 18th inst., at Hedselberger Hall, 8th-av., a series of resolutions were passed utterly false in their representations of the Bricklayers' Protective Association, and its present position as respects these would-be-elite of the trade; therefore,

Resolved, That in enforcing the laws of our Association, and demanding that all members of the craft with whom we may be asked to work shall be connected with this Society, we only discharge a duty we are obligated to discharge—a duty correct in principle, and sanctioned by the Government which granted our charter.

Resolved, That we have always fairly and promptly treated this factious Opposition, duly notifying them as individuals of every action taken respecting them in ample time for corresponding action on their part, which they have continually refused to take, and that their flimsy assumption of importance is transparently ridiculous when it is considered that out of the formidable number of one hundred and twenty five front men, all told, in this municipality, many belonged to us before this announcement, and within twenty-four hours after issuing the aforesaid ultimatum, many more joined the Protective Association, leaving, as before intimated, but a corporal's guard of swells to dispute the sway of our Association.

Resolved, That we denounce as an unmitigated falsehood the declaration of these self-sufficient exclusives, that we are "trying to control and compel the front bricklayers of this City, together with their bosses, to work at our will and dictation," inasmuch as we require only the identification of all bricklayers with our Union, the immunities and advantages of which each, the humblest and the proudest, share alike, without interfering with wages further than to secure the best and fairest compensation for every variety of work.

Resolved, That we recognize the object of our association to be not merely the protection of monetary or financial interests, but as much the protection of the honor and dignity of its seventeen hundred members, and hence we shall not allow half a hundred, conceited "lumpers" to arrogate aristocracy and an overweening consequence to themselves—they must either be with us or against us—and the vast majority of our trade in this City will never submit to the dictation of a pitiful puerile minority.

Resolved, That we announce to the citizens of New-York, that the present suspension in our branch of the building trade in this City has been caused solely by the insane vanity and arrogance of these few who seek to subvert the interest of the many, and that we will not be held accountable or responsible for any result not directly attributable to our organization, which we contend, is beneficial alike to employer and employed.

Signed by the Committee.
J. H. WARD, JOHN CASEY.
JOSEPH DOODY, DAVID MONTGOMERY.
JOHN STANLY.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House and No. 583 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman well recommended; also, by a nice girl 15 years of age. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; or would do chamberwork and mind children; is competent in either capacity; can do all kinds of family sewing; is very trustworthy, and is fond of children; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable French woman, a situation as professed cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; cannot be surpassed in any capacity or style of cooking; no objections to a first-class hotel or boarding-house, City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an American young woman; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 504 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general house servant; is an excellent plain cook and good laundress. Has excellent references. Call, to-day or Monday, at No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, FOR A NEAT, RESpectable young Protestant woman, a situation as cook or laundress, would do general housework; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at or address, No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook and laundress; makes bread, washes and irons well, and does up linen in style; or will go as regular laundress. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman with good City references. No objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A thoroughly competent young woman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is an excellent laundress and good cook; would take a place as chambermaid and assist in washing. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Scotch woman, as housekeeper, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 33d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a person who perfectly understands her business; she is an American. Can be seen one day at No. 218 6th-av., up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 450 West 16th-st., near 10th-av. City reference.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a smart, tidy and well recommended girl, to do general housework in city or country; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of references from her former employer. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—A REspectable German woman wishes a situation; so also do excellent laundresses, cooks, and other desirable servants, now at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or assist in light chamberwork. Call at present place, No. 31 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FIRST CLASS seamstress that makes infants' clothing, ladies' morning dresses, shirts and all kinds of under clothing, cut and baste for a sewing-machine; will go out by the day or month or take the work home No. 74 9th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS shipping and marking clerk in a wholesale establishment, by a temperate married man; has been three years in the employ of the American and Western Transportation Company, at Buffalo, N. Y. Address E. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American young man, in the wholesale and retail grocery and liquor business; has had six years' experience, and is willing to work. Best of reference given. Address D. S., through Post-office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or as coachman and gardener, by a young man, a Protestant, who is an experienced driver and knows how to keep carriages in good style; he is a first rate vegetable gardener, &c., and a very expert workman in every respect; he is also well recommended. Address C. A., Box No. 195 *Times* office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address P. F., Box No. 206 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN—DAIRYMAID.—WANTED situations for an Englishman and his wife—the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as dairymaid or to do general housework. Apply, for two days, at 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a sober, industrious single man, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat in all the above departments, laying out of new grounds, glass fruits and flowers, fish-ponds, avenues, the care of stock, fencing and farm produce. Address B. G., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for one week.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SWISS, with practical agricultural experience, competent to take charge of a wine and fruit yard or a large vegetable garden, with a general knowledge of farming in this country, who has the necessary tools to do all repairings about the place, wishes steady employment. Address for 3 days, H. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND VALET.—A SITUATION wanted as groom and valet to a single gentleman; a very respectable young colored man desires a situation; has no objection to travel to any part of the world. Apply at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A SOUTHERN GENtleman of means and large business influence, is desirous of placing his two sons, respectively 19 and 21 years of age, in some large general business or commission house, for the purpose of securing for them a good commercial education. A commission house would be preferred. Unexceptionable City reference, for the ability and character of the young gentlemen, will be cheerfully furnished. Compensation of no importance. Address B. M., Box No 1,708 Post office.

NOTICE TO TOBACCONISTS.—A MAN having a knowledge of the tobacco business, and a good class of customers, wants a situation to travel, sampling goods, for some house in the city. Address, for five days, J. C. K., Post-Office Binghamton, New-York.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a situation as jobbing carpenter; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good engineer; any person wanting such help will find a steady, sober man by addressing C. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, a boy who writes a good hand, is quick at figures, and resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 811 Post-office. Salary first year, $50.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in an insurance office. Apply at REDPATH'S Registry Office, No. 78 Broadway. Situations procured; no commission in advance. Established 1856. GEO. RAWLINS, Superintendent.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer—one that will be willing and obliging; must have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 199 Henry-st.

A MILLINER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS milliner and trimmer to go to one of the healthiest and prettiest localities in the South. The party going is expected to live with, and be treated as one of the family. Apply, with references, to ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY, No. 94 Duane-st.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

$10 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY A GOOD salesman with a small capital selling a newly patented portable copying press. A first-class article. The cheapest letter press in the world. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE, an intelligent and active man; one who is willing to devote his whole time to business, will find a permanent situation at No. 502 Grand, corner Sheriff-st., New-York.

FUR SEWERS AND TAILORS WANTED at No. 18 Rose-st., second floor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING. Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday, July 30) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
20 Bank of Commerce	$100	10 Continental Bank	$100
10 Imp. and Trad. Bk.	100	40 Eagle Ins. Co.	40
10 Humboldt Ins.	100	2 N. Y. & Erie R	100
20 Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	100	1 North River Ins Co.	25
20 Home Ins. Co.	100	30 Chicago & N. W. R.	100
40 Mer. Mut. Ins.	100	40 Jersey City Ins.	50
20 Grocers' Ins.	50	20 Washington Ins.	50
20 Jefferson Ins.	30	10 Arctic Ins. Co.	50
50 Hamilton Ins.	15	400 South. Pacific R.	100
10 Gebhard Ins. Co.	50	10 Washing'n Mar. Ins	100
20 Equit. L. Ass Soc.	100	30 Metropolitan Ins	100

$2,000 Syracuse and Binghampton R. 2d Mort. Bs.
1,500 Mobile and Ohio R. 8 ₽ c. income Bs.
10,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley R. 7 ₽ c. Bs.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 2. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.
TUESDAY, JULY 31, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at the private residence No. 153 Bleecker st., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, rosewood etageres and escritoires, centre and side tables with marble tops rich reception and arm chairs in rosewood and satin, French-plate pier and mantel glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich lace and brocatel window-curtains; elegant 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, English, Brussels and velvet carpets throughout the house: solid rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, toilet tables, wardrobes, &c.; beds and bedding, sheets, blankets, coverlids, pillows, bolsters, &c.; rich dining-room and library furniture, English oil-cloths, stair carpets, rods, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, stoves, refrigerators, &c. Catalogues ready on Monday at our office.

A. J. Milnor Taylor & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 5 Great Jones-st.
MORTGAGE SALE.—THIS DAY, BY ORDER of the Mortgagee, we will expose for sale, at public auction, all the contents of the dwelling No. 58 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., viz.: Furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and rugs, fine oil paintings, bronzes, statuettes and vases, lace and brocatel curtains, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, silverware, crockery and glassware, hair and spring mattresses, mirrors, bedding, &c. &c., all in good order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. C. KELLY, Mortgagee.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.
TO MANUFACTURERS.—SHERIFF'S SALE of lots and water fronts. PEED & COLE will sell on TUESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Sales Room, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by order of the Sheriff of Kings county, ten vacant lots on Wilson and Kent avs., E. D., Brooklyn, with about 150 feet frontage on the water, affording an excellent opportunity for those desiring a site for manufacturing or mechanical purposes.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Leonard-st., east of Broadway, the entire genteel furniture of the above four-story house, comprising parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, piano-forte, &c. Also, a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Sale positive.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Phillip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown depôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS NEWly-furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family by applying at No. 25 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN.—The second floor, with or without a parlor on first floor, and exclusive use of bath-room, will be let to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; house is pleasant and convenient to the ferries. For terms, &c., address H. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, by a gentleman with small family, desirable rooms and board, in pleasant location, above 14th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs. A private family preferred, and would wish to furnish his rooms. Address E. Y. STANTON, Box No. 35, at office of *World*, with full particulars and reference.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN gentleman is desirous of obtaining board in Brooklyn a few minutes' walk from South Ferry, in a French family of intelligence and refinement. Address Box 2,024 New-York Post-office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarders in the house. Terms for two, $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Madison square, by a young gentleman, a parlor and bed-room, or one large room, with breakfast. Address Box No. 3,582 Post-office.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—LARGE and airy rooms, with ample closet room, bath, gas, &c., may be had with board, at No. 52 East 16th-st., a few doors below Irving-place.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, rooms on the 2d floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RED BANK, N. J.—A pleasant, healthy location on the bank of the Neversink Bay. Good boating, fishing, &c.; easy of access to New-York by the R. and Del. Railroad, and within a few minutes' walk of Long Branch. Board reasonable. Inquire of J. BAYLES, No. 658 Broadway, or of the proprietor, J. W. GRIGGS, Red Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SHELLDRAKE HOUSE, Mamaroneck, one hour's ride on New-Haven Railroad; excellent rooms and fare at reasonable prices. Cars leave at 3:50, 5:30 and 6:30. Reference is made to B. B. Dyer, Agent, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, Orange County, N. Y.—Four pleasant and airy rooms to let with board in a private family, only 20 minutes ride from the landing; house new last Summer with accommodations for one or two horses and carriage. Address CHAS. C. MEAD, Cornwall.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FARMER'S HOUSE in Columbia County, four miles from City of Hudson, N. Y. A few persons can find a pleasant, agreeable and healthy Summer home. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

NEWPORT.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, OR A number of single persons, intending to pass the Summer months in Newport, R. I., can find good accommodations at Mrs. S. M. CLARK'S, No. 10 Broome-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FIRST-CLASS farm-house, near Sing Sing; fine location. For particulars, inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON.
A few choice rooms will be vacated on the first of August. Persons desiring them should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSbury, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea: shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations for ladies and children. Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad from foot of Robinson-st., three times daily. THAYER & NONES.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

CAMPAIGN ENVELOPES For each of the great Political Parties. BELL and EVERETT, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, LINCOLN and HAMLIN, beautifully embossed with the platform motto, and the names of the distinguished candidates of each party.
Orders (which will be executed promptly in turn) solicited for these and all other styles of Envelopes, by WM. P. LYON & SON, Wholesale Manufacturers of Envelopes and Writing Papers, No. 25 Beekman-st., N. Y.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards, also Mattresses and Pallasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful residence, and about four acres attached, the most valuable and healthy on the west bank of the Hudson River, at the Palisades, at Sneden's Landing, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, 20 miles from the City; a large and commodious dwelling, containing 14 rooms, and carriage-house, all new, built in the French style, like those so much admired on 5th-av.; six splendid dormer windows, double piazza in front and on both sides, all fitted up with blinds. Its lofty location commands a splendid view of the river and surrounding country, overlooking the entire village. The grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees of various kinds, also forest trees, affording ample shade; two cisterns and a well of the coolest and purest water in Rockland County. Free from all incumbrances. A portion of the purchase or exchange can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Communication at all times during the day and evening by Northern Jersey and Hudson River Railroads and steamboats. Inquire of the owner, A. W. PAGE, No. 43 St. Mark's place, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

PROPERTY AT MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J., FOR SALE—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION, BUILDING SITES, &c., &c.—The sale of the farm of the late Ezra Howell, deceased, will take place on THURSDAY, Aug 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, near Madison, adjoining the residences of F. S. Lathrop, P. B. Shafer and A. M. Treadwell. Said farm is beautifully situated for four or five building sites, and will be sold, together, or in lots from ten to twenty acres each. The farm contains 61 acres of land, on which is a good farm house containing eight large rooms, barn and other out-buildings, with a never-failing well of water at the door; fine apple orchard and other fruit; wood-land, &c. Any person wishing to view the farm can call upon Wm. J. Brittin, at Madison, who has a map of the premises, or the subscriber, at any time before the day of sale. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Agent for the heirs.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND, WITHIN 50 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¾ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, icehouse, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—WITH ABOUT 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Fine house, farmer's cottage and all necessary outhouses; three orchards and other choice fruits in abundance; situated in Rockland County, in sight of depôt, two hours from New-York. Will be sold with stock, farming tools, crops gathered and in the ground. Inquire of S. D. HERRICK, No 28 Water-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, EIGHT miles from New-York; can be reached every hour owner wants a respectable tenant; will accommodate a large family; has fine stable, out-houses, &c. Rent $500 per annum. Address Box No. 1,580 Post-office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 455 SIXTH-AV.; A splendid location for fancy lace dry-goods or tea store. For particulars, apply on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF THE THREE-story brick house No. 231 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of front and back rooms, two bedrooms, two pantries, a small kitchen with large closet, privilege in bathroom, gas and Croton. None but a small family need apply. Rent $204 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 11 Park-place.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with cellar-kitchen, and a bed-room on the third floor, gas, bath, &c., at No. 201 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.; rent, $200; one small family in the house. Apply to F. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

TO CAST STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the New-York Cast Steel Works and Black Lead Crucible Factory, now occupied by the Damascus Steel and Iron Company. Apply on the premises, corner of 2d-av. and 47th-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEAT THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 207 West 24th-st.: the house has been recently repaired and painted throughout, and has all the modern improvements; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

A HOUSE PLEASANTLY SITUATED, near Broadway, adapted as a lady's boarding-house, and doing a good business, to let, and furniture for sale on reasonable terms. Address M. A. B, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STABLE TO LET.—SIX STALLS TO LET, OR six horses taken on livery, at the private stable No. 49 Vandam-st. Apply to ALBERT W. HYDE & CO., No. 178 Chambers st.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st, size 46x100 rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE No. 178 9TH-AV., 80 feet deep with basement and vaults connected, revolving iron shutters, and large plate-glass front. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 100 LOTS AND a block of buildings in Wisconsin, for goods for Western market; also, 2 or 3 000 acres of selected lands in fee, for a good house and lot in the upper part of New-York City. Apply at the office of P. Y. CUTLER, No. 10 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—Three 3-story and basement brick houses, in good neighborhood, near Lexington-av. and 32d-st., in perfect order; rented to good tenants; will be sold low, if applied for immediately, as the owner is about to leave the country. Inquire at No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 31ST-st, between 4th and Lexington avs., south side, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. For terms, apply to W. H. DE LANCEY, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Sullivan County—206 acres and good buildings. The stock and farm tools will be sold with the farm, and a part taken in good City property. The owner can be seen here for two days. F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; ½ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN NEW-YORK—PART OF A house, in a pleasant neighborhood, for a family of three adults and servant. Best of reference given and required. Address C., Box No. 255 Post office.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF A NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st. PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.
GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms. No. 263 BROADWAY. Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 903 Broadway. Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS. Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT BY GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Overstrung Pianos, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale; a great bargain; has round corners, grand diagonal bar rich tone, scalloped keys, fluted legs, and all the improvements; made by the best City makers, and warranted for two years; has been used only two months, and is as good as new; price, $200. Apply at the brick dwelling, No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., for three days, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No 333 Broadway.

SINGING, AND HARP OR PIANO-FORTE.—A course of ten lessons $25, by a distinguished professor, who is disengaged for a few weeks. References, showing great success in the method of instruction, can be adduced. Address MUSIC, care of J. F. Browne, Harp-maker, No. 709 Broadway.

J. & C FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes from $130. Call and see them.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A CHURCH CHOIR, by an Alto Singer. Address a letter, or call upon S. H. T., No. 132 Maiden-lane.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PROPOSALS.

Mayor's Office, New-York, July 24, 1860.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the Harlem Bridge," and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, until the 6th day of August, 1860, at noon on that day, when they will be opened at the Mayor's office aforesaid by the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge," before a full Board, for the dredging, stone filling, piling, granite, rubble stone, cast-iron cylinders and superstructure (each separately) for said bridge.
Proposals must be directed to "The Commissioners of Harlem Bridge." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates offered, if the Board deem it for the interest of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.
Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and form of contracts, can be obtained at the office of the Mayor, and the plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer, Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq., No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York. J. B. AULD, Secretary Commissioners of Harlem Bridge.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 21, 1860.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed at this office until TUESDAY, the 31st day of July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase by the Corporation of real estate for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:
Lot for Hose Company No. 37, to be located between Broadway, Seventh-av., 27th and 30th sts.
Lot for Engine Company No 48 to be located between 23d and 26th sts., and 7th and 9th avs.
Lot for Hose Company No 53, to be located between 2d and Lexington avs., and 39th and 41st sts.
Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any.
Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if the interests of the Corporation require it. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY competent to conduct a domestic exchange and banking business, who has had a large experience, and is known to the leading houses in the United States, is desirous of forming a connection with a respectable person, possessed of character and influence and ample means to establish such a business. The advertiser will furnish the most satisfactory credentials as to his ability and character. Address BANKER, Box No. 412 Post-Office, with real name, which shall be considered confidential.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, energetic and of good business habits, accustomed to soliciting trade, and somewhat familiar with grocers articles, who can command a few hundred dollars, can address, with City references, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

SHIPJOINERS, ATTENTION!—THE STOCK and trade of the joiner's shop, of No 50 West-st., for sale at a bargain. Apply on the premises for three days.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID GRAY HORSE, 7 years old, 15¼ hands high, a very beautiful figure and stylish movement, very kind, and perfectly well broken to double or single harness; excellent under the saddle; would make a fine family horse, or would suit a physician; sold for want of use. To be seen for the week at Dilk's stables, No. 191 Mercer-st.

A FINE SADDLE PONY FOR SALE. Inquire of BENJ. C. MACY, No. 450 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB, Meets at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on MONDAY, July 30, at noon. Subjects—*Wine, Corn, Blackberries and Currants*. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st., basement of the Bank of the Commonwealth.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas Light Company having resolved to issue Three Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars of their Capital Stock in addition to the amount heretofore subscribed, books of subscription will be opened at their office No. 15 Nassau-st., on the 27th inst., and remain open from 11 to 3 o'clock daily until Aug. 10. Terms of subscription: Ten per cent. cash at the time of subscribing, and the balance in monthly installments not exceeding ten per cent. The Directors reserve the privilege of apportioning the stock in case the subscription should exceed the amount stated. By order.
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer and Sec'y.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of Subscription for twenty-five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on Thursday, July 12, inst. Dividends on Stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.

This Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus. H. F. VAIL, Cashier, Bank of Commerce in New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, June 21, 1860.—$100,000 of 6½ per cent. State Stock, issued in aid of the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, under Chapter 195 of the Laws of 1840, payable on the 1st day of August next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., the Transfer Agents for said Stock in the City of New-York. The interest on said Stock will cease at the date of its maturity. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE Aug. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange Bank.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Aug. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 23, 1860.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, 1860, ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Ward Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1 next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

THE BONDS OF THE AMERICAN IRON Mountain Co., of Missouri, maturing 31st inst., will be paid at the office of P. CHOUTEAU, Jr., 35 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. O. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—THE EXCRUCIATING pain of Gout or Rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by that celebrated "English medicine," BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They give immediate relief from the tortures of this disease, and carry off the attack in two or three days; require neither confinement nor attention of any kind, and are certain to prevent the Gout attacking any vital part.

Price, 35 and 75 cents per box.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway, and by T. CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st., Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 26 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold, in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR NO. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmlee Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 169th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N.Y.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.

An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¼ A. M., 8¾ A. M., and 6¾ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Dépôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 365 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 60 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL........ $250,000
ASSETS........ $300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ROCKAWAY.
STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerera's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Tuesday,	July 24,	12 M.	Tuesday,	July 24,	7 A.M
Wednesd'y,	July 25,	1 P.M	Wednesd'y,	July 25,	7 A.M
Thursday,	July 26,	2 P.M	Thursday,	July 26,	8 A.M
Friday	July 27,	3 P.M	Friday,	July 27,	9 A.M
Sunday,	July 29,	6 A.M	Saturday,	July 28,	2½P.M
Monday,	July 30,	6 A.M	Sunday,	July 29,	4 P.M
Tuesday,	July 31,	7 A.M	Monday,	July 30,	3 P.M
Wednesd'y,	Aug. 1,	7½A.M	Tuesday,	July 31,	3 P.M
Thursday,	Aug. 2,	7:40A.M	Wednesd'y	Aug. 1,	3 P.M
Friday,	Aug. 3,	7:40A.M	Thursday	Aug. 2,	3 P.M
Saturday,	Aug. 4,	7:40A.M	Friday,	Aug. 3,	3 P.M
Sunday,	Aug. 5,	7:40A.M	Saturday,	Aug. 4,	3½P.M
Monday,	Aug. 6,	7 A.M	Sunday,	Aug. 5,	4½A.M
Monday,	Aug. 6,	4½ P.M	Monday,	Aug. 6,	11 A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	July 24,	7½ A.M.	Tuesday,	July 24,	11½ A.M
Wed'day,	July 25,	8 A.M.	Wed'day,	July 25,	12½ P.M.
Th'sday,	July 26,	9½ A.M.	Th'sday,	July 26,	1½ P.M.
Friday,	July 27,	10½ A.M.	Friday,	July 27,	2½ P.M.
Sat'day,	July 28,	Red Bank only, 7½ A.M	Saturday,	July 28,	Red Bank only, 7 A.M
Sat'day,	July 28,	3½ P.M	Monday,	July 30,	6 A.M.
Monday,	July 30,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	July 31,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	July 31,	3½ P.M.	Wed'day,	Aug. 1,	7 A.M.
Wed'day,	Aug. 1,	3½ P.M.	Th'sday,	Aug. 2,	7 A.M.
Th'sday,	Aug. 2,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	Aug. 3,	7 A.M.
Friday,	Aug. 3,	3½ P.M.	Sat'day,	Aug. 4,	7 A.M.
Sat'day,	Aug. 4,	4 P.M.	Monday,	Aug. 6,	6½ A.M.
Monday,	Aug. 6,	10½ A.M.			

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the underigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONNECTING with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) arriving at Pokeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Pokeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point west, can make sure connection at Pokeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare fifty cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12½, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12¾, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK against GEORGE A. NORTHROP.—Summons for money.—To GEORGE A. NORTHROP, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK, plaintiff, a copy of which is hereto annexed, (which complaint was filed in the Oswego County Clerk's Office on the 7th day of June, 1860,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Pulaski, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for eighty-four dollars, with interest from Oct. 25, 1858, besides costs.
A. Z. McCARTY, Pl'tff's Att'y, Pulaski.
jy9-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
ja9 law6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1860. JANE E. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m5-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
20f-law6mM* JANE BEEBE, Executrix.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
VINCENT W. BATE, No. 365 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Barrow-st.,
ja9-law6mM* Executors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MATTHEW MARCUSI, GEORGE PLENER and WM. S. TOOLE (special partner,) under the firm of MARCUSI & PLENER, was this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the late firm will settle with WM. S. TOOLE, at No. 170 Fulton-st., who is charged with the liquidation.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1860.

UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that by an Act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON, REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON, BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON, OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON, ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STITTS, HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF XLT and N BRANDS, PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
JURA........ Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN........ Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA........ Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin........ $75
Steerage........ 30
Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:
From Liverpool to New-York........ $40
From Cork to New-York........ 30
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's new and magnificent side-wheel steamship
PACIFIC
will leave, from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. John's, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches, and will be followed on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., by the Company's powerful and splendid ocean steamer
PRINCE ALBERT, 3,000 tons burden.
Both of the above ships have magnificent accommodations.
Passengers by these steamers will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.
Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.
Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.
For freight or passage apply on board of the ships, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 11.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS,
Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier 3, North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, August 11, with MAILS, Passengers, and Specie, for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.		TO HAVRE.	
1st Cabin........	$75	1st Cabin........	$80
2d Cabin........	30	2d Cabin........	35

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Steamship VANDERBILT sails September 8.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........ $130
Second Cabin Passage........ 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........ $110
Second Cabin Passage........ 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 7th August. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. JONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

SHIPPING.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.
For Liverpool, the AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 1st August.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 1 to 2 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The ASIA will sail 15th August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
The GREAT EASTERN steamship, JOHN VINE HALL, commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN,
Leaving New-York
MONDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May early the next day.
Returning, leave Cape May on
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock,
Arriving in New-York on the following morning.
This trip has been arranged with a view of affording excursionists an opportunity of witnessing in operation the vast motive power of the ship (both paddle and screw engines,) of exhibiting by practical experience her admirable sailing and sea qualities, as well as to spend a day in the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering places in America.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BANDS
(Both Military and Cotillion)
Will accompany the Excursion.
MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS may be obtained on board at moderate prices.
Excursionists must be on board steamer ISLAND BELLE, foot of Hammond-st., not later than 2 P. M. on the 30th.
Tickets for the round trip, $10; at the office of Adams Express Co., No. 59 Broadway, and at the Ticket Office on the wharf, foot of Hammond-st. State rooms extra.
Mattresses only will be furnished for gentlemen in the different compartments and decks of the ship, for which there will be no charge.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

HO! FOR CAPE MAY,
IN COMPANY WITH THE
GREAT EASTERN.
THE STEAMER
DELAWARE,
Of the regular line between New-York and Philadelphia,
will leave Pier No. 14, North River,
On MONDAY, July 30,
At 3 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May Landing early next morning.
Returning, passengers will take the steamer
BOSTON,
at Cape May, on Tuesday, July 31, at 5 o'clock, accompanying the GREAT EASTERN home.
Excursion tickets, to go and return........ $3
Berths Free. Meals and State Rooms Extra.
Berths and State-rooms can be secured by applying at the Office, Pier No. 14 North River.
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent,
Pier No. 14, North River.

A CARD.
On our return from the Fishing Banks, on board the steamboat CROTON, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the thanks of the passengers are due to Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE and officers, for their gentlemanly deportment and kind treatment to all on board; and we are sure that gentlemen may take their families to the Fishing Banks on board his boat, with safety from rowdyism or any objectionable feature whatever.
Resolved, That this humble tribute be published in the daily papers.
THOMAS BROWN, 192 Rivington-st., Chairman.
WM. P. THORN, No. 192 Rivington-st., Secretary.
J. PALMER, No. 189 South 3d-st., Brooklyn.
WM. T. REEVES, No 567 6th-av.
J. DICKSON, No. 329 West 49th-st.
E. M. WOOD, No. 88 Clinton-st.
A. W. SHADBOIT, No. 192 Rivington-st.
J. EBBERT, Cumberland-st.
J. OSBORN, 280 Clinton-st.; and 150 others.
JULY 24, 1860.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steamer will go in the stream on MONDAY MORNING, July 30, preparatory to starting for Cape May. Excursionists will embark in small steamers from foot of Hammond-st., free of charge, every half hour, from 12 o'clock until 2 P. M.

GREAT EASTERN
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
Excursionists will be taken on board the GREAT EASTERN by the steamer ISLAND BELLE, from the wharf foot of Hammond-st. They are requested to be on board at 2 P. M., on MONDAY, 30th inst., at which hour the steamer will leave the wharf.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
Staterooms can now be furnished to gentlemen as well as ladies. Application to be made at the office of the Adams Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

EXCURSION OF THE GREAT EASTERN
TO CAPE MAY.
Tickets to be had at Adam's Express Office, No. 59 Broadway, and at the Ticket Office on the wharf, foot of Hammond-st.

GREAT EASTERN EXCURSION.—SEA steamboat MAYFLOWER will accompany the big ship on MONDAY, July 30, outside of Sandy Hook, giving a fine opportunity of witnessing the mammoth ship under full headway, a sight well worth seeing. A cotillion band on board. The MAYFLOWER was built expressly for sea-going, and possesses good accommodations for ladies. The boat will leave 43d-st., East River, at 12.45; 11th-st., at 1; South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, 1.15; Delancey-st., 1¼; Peck-slip, 1.45; Pier No. 4 N. R., 2; Spring-st., 2¼; Hammond-st., 3 P. M. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments on board.

GREAT EASTERN EXCURSION.—THE steamer NAUSHON will make three excursions to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton, on MONDAY, July 30, affording passengers a splendid chance to witness the departure of the "big ship" from the above places, as well as having a fine view of her while under weigh on the last trip, as the boat will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., at 3 o'clock, and proceed up the river to West 10th, (Amos-st.) leaving there at 3¼; Spring st. at 3½, and Pier No. 4 at 4 o'clock. Fare for the whole excursion 25 cents. See daily advertisement for time of leaving on daily trips.

GREAT EASTERN EXCURSION.—ONE OF the largest steamboats afloat, the HENDRICK HUDSON, will accompany the Mammoth GREAT EASTERN down the Bay on MONDAY, July 31, for the purpose of giving ALL a chance to see the big ship in motion. Dodworth's Military and Cotillion Band will be on board. Fare, only 50 cents. Refreshments of all kinds in abundance. Leave 9th-st., East River, at 12 o'clock; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 12:15; foot of 22d-st., North River, at 12:30; foot of 10th-st., North River, at 2; Chambers-st., North River, at 2:30, or as soon as the ship leaves.

GRAND EXCURSION.—SAILING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The favorite steamboat KEYPORT, Capt. Arrowsmith, will make an excursion down the Bay on MONDAY, July 30, leaving pier foot of Robinson-st., at 2½ o'clock; go up the North River as far as the *Great Eastern*—accompanying her as far as Sandy Hook, affording a fine view of the fortifications of the harbor, Highlands of Navesink, and the ocean, as well as the sailing qualities of the largest vessel in the world. Tickets for the excursion, $1, to be had of E. Elsworth, corner Dye and West sts., or on board the boat.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY TO WITNESS THE DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER will leave the Century House, near King's Bridge, on MONDAY, July 30, at 1 P. M., stopping at Fordham Landing, Morris Dock, Tomlinson's Woods, High Bridge, Macomb's Dam, Harlem, 10th-st. and Peck-slip. Leaving Harlem at 1.30 and Peck-slip at 2.30 P. M., and thence down the bay, affording a fine opportunity of viewing the Great Ship under motion. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

EXCURSION.—THE MOST DELIGHTFUL place to witness the departure of the GREAT EASTERN, is at the PAVILION, on Coney Island Point, where she can be seen for twenty miles. The steamer NAUSHON leaves Pier 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock, at the low price of 25 cts. for the Excursion; affording a splendid view of the ocean, as well as an opportunity to bathe on the most beautiful beach in the world.

FOURTH EARLY MORNING EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—The HUNTRESS, Capt J. DUVALL, will make an Early Morning Excursion to the above Banks on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, leaving Jackson-st., East River, at 1½ o'clock A. M.; Peck-slip at 2 o'clock A. M. precisely. Bait furnished gratis. Lines and refreshments can be procured on board. Fare, $2. WALTER D. C. BOGGS,
JOSEPH DUVALL.

GRAND EXCURSION WITH THE GREAT EASTERN TO SANDY HOOK ON MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860.—The favorite steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will make an Excursion down the Bay with the GREAT EASTERN as far as Sandy Hook: leaving her Pier foot of Barclay-st. at 3 P. M. Thus affording a rare opportunity to see the mammoth ship under full headway. Tickets, $1.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

THE NEW AND SWIFT STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY will leave Pier No 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., on MONDAY, July 30, and accompany the *Great Eastern* down the Bay and Narrows, giving passengers a full view of the big ship under full steam, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Music and refreshments on board. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSION WITH THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamer RED JACKET will accompany the *Great Eastern* as far as Sandy Hook, on MONDAY, July 30, 1860. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 2 P. M.; leave foot of Hammond-st. at 2:30 P. M. The RED JACKET will go around Staten Island on her return to New-York. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ON ACCOUNT OF THE steamer DELAWARE accompanying the steamer *Great Eastern* to Cape May, July 30, she will leave Pier No. 14, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., instead of 5 o'clock, her usual hour.
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

SPRINGFIELD HORSE FAIR.
The PRIZE BANNER to be awarded at the HORSE FAIR is now being painted by
ACKERMAN & MILLER.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON........ Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS,
NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS,
NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS,
NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS,
From ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE LONDON, With ALL THE GREAT ORIGINAL STARS,
Mlle. ZOYARA, HANLON BROTHERS, ROBINSON, CHARLTON, DUVERNAY, DE BACH, QUAGLIENI, PENTLAND, the Court Jester, with FORTY AUXILIARIES, EACH OF BRILLIANT TALENT,
Will open on MONDAY, July 30, 1860,
FOR A SHORT SEASON,
Prior to its departure on its great Southern and Western Tour.
OPENING NIGHT.
The Superb Historical Pageant of
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL,
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL,
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL,
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL,
With a most attractive Programme.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
THE CURRICULUM.
THE STEEPLE-CHASE;
Or,
LIFE IN MERRY ENGLAND.
Six thorough-bred English horses have been imported to make this splendid delineation of English sporting life completely perfect.
All these will be produced in rapid succession.
All the Original Music by Mr. JOHN COOKE, Leader of the Orchestra.
THE CONCERTS.
The popular Concerts, led by Mme. VON BERKEL, will be continued in the Music Saloon during the Equestrian Season.
REMEMBER,
TWO GORGEOUS EQUESTRIAN MATINEES WEEKLY, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Family Circle, entrance on Crosby-st........ 25 cents.
Parquet and Dress Circle........ 50 cents.
Orchestra Chairs........ $1.
Private Boxes........ $5 and $6.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT EASTERN, AHOY!
BARNUM STILL IN THE FIELD!
and offers
A BETTER BILL OF ATTRACTIONS THAN EVER!
Who can fail to see this great
COMBINATION OF WONDERS and NOVELTIES?
The greatest ever offered in the World for Twenty-five Cents!!
WHO WOULD NOT GIVE

25 CENTS TO SEE THE GIANT BABY, 7 years old, Weighs 257 pounds, Measures 61 inches round?	25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SEA-LION, Requires 16 bbls. sea water and eats 60 lbs. fish daily, weighs 1,000 lbs.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or Man-Monkey, The most curious and interesting living wonder?	25 CENTS TO SEE THE ALBINO FAMILY, Born of Black Parents, but having White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c., &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, With rare living Fish, as beautiful ANGEL FISH, SEA-PORCUPINE, RED SNAPPERS, BROOK TROUT, &c., &c.?	25 CENTS TO SEE A Life-like Wax-Figure of TOMMY, The Japanese, with his own Suit of Clothes, and an Autograph Letter to Maj. Leland?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SKELETON, MONSTER SNAKES, Wax Figures?	25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, Living Seal?
LIGHTN'G-CALCULAT'R'	500 National PORTRAITS?

25 CENTS to see and hear Budworth's (late WOOD'S) MINSTREL'S, under the entire supervision of J. H. BUDWORTH, the best
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, PERSONATORS, DANCERS, &c.,
in the country, each and every one of which is declared, by thousands, to be worth
25 CENTS to see ALONE, and yet for the same
25 CENTS all, all these living wonders, THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
and 850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world—ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, are to be seen for 25 CENTS,
At BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Which is OPEN AT ALL HOURS, Day and Evening,
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
On MONDAY EVENING, July 30,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
Commence the second week of their engagement at the WINTER GARDEN. Most gratefully sensible of the kindness which has gathered nightly around them in their new home, such crowds of patrons and friends, they beg respectfully to announce that this is their
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
in America, and the last opportunity of meeting those to whom for so many years they have been indebted for a most generous and untiring support. During this engagement they will endeavor, as far as possible, to appear in each and all of those pieces which have maintained for so long a period so affectionate a link between
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
and the public of New-York. There will consequently be a change of performance every evening.
MONDAY,
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
both in comic and original parts.
FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
Laughable comic Pantomime,
M. DUCHALUMEAU.
The amusing Divertissement
THE BELLE OF MADRID.
EL TRAPEZO,
By Young America.
THE CORDE TENDUE,
A. Lehmann, in the Basset Dance. Mlle. Chiarini, without pole, Julian Philip and Paul Martinette on the rope at once.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager........ Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager........ James Simmonds
Musical Director........ Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist........ J. E. Hayes
Prompter........ T. Cline
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MONDAY, July 30,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD........ as........ Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON........ as........ Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN........ as........ Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK........ as........ Murcott
Mr. PETERS........ as........ Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT........ as........ Covie
Mrs. CHANFRAU........ as........ Eugenia
Mrs. VINING........ as........ Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON........ as........ Augusta
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS
As Mary Meredith
New and Beautiful Scenery, by Hayes.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER.
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the
FLORENCES!
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, July 30, 1860.
DOMBEY AND SON.
Capt. Cuttle........ by Florence.
(As performed by him the past week to crowded houses.)
After which
LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS.
Fanny Tottle, and six other characters... Mrs. Florence.
TUESDAY, TOODLES—BY FLORENCE.

PALACE GARDENS
THIS EVENING.
GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
The following eminent talent will appear in conjunction with Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S Palace Garden Orchestra:
Mr. FICHER, Miss S. MARSDEN,
Miss ELLA M. WREN, Miss S MARSDEN,
LITTLE MARTHA WREN, Mr. G. C. REXFORD,
Mr. GEO. CROZIER, Mr. W. H. CURRIE,
Mr. F. FICHER, LITTLE FRED WREN.
Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY EVENING, July 30, 1860,
The performances will commence with
THE ARTISAN OF LYONS.
To be succeeded by
THERESE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
Concluding with THE GHOST OF THE INN.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 BROADWAY.
This unrivaled collection of 120 Paintings and Statues is open day and evening (admission 25c.) and includes:
PAUL AKER'S........ DEAD PEARL DIVER.
ANGELINA'S........ EVE.
MISS LANDERS'........ EVANGELINE.
CRAWFORD'S........ DANCING JENNY.
BARBEE'S........ FISHER GIRL.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.
The Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO., 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st.—A semi annual dividend of Four Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WONDERFUL REVOLUTION IN THE journals of machinery; no friction, no necessity for lubrication; 10,000 tons set in motion by the power of one man; a large heavy shaft without regard to weight, even if with an ordinary journal should require 160 horse power, can be revolved by a mere touch of the hand; no one can fail to be astonished and will certainly confirm the claim that it will produce the greatest revolution in the economy of motive power that has been introduced during the last half century. Call and examine practical results, and be convinced; has been fully tested. W. J. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEWEST STREET LETTER BOXES.—When the new letter boxes were first placed on corner lamp-posts nearly throughout the City, they were regarded as a very convenient institution, until big and little thieves were detected in the act of filching from them the letters of which they were the depositories. Then they lacked immediately the good will of the public, and money letters, and epistles of consequence and confidence, were no longer intrusted to their unsafe keeping. They were too shallow for use, a child with a piece of cane, four inches long, being able, with little ingenuity, to rifle their contents. Within a day or two past, a newer style of letter box, having much the appearance of the original, but being twice their size and height, with the admission lid on the top, instead of at the side, and duly protected against rain as well as robbery, have been placed at the corners of some of the cross streets and Broadway. They look as if they would answer the purpose very well, and, as they insure safety, are a decided improvement on the first stock. *Apropos* of all these letter boxes, however, on Saturday, a printed label was affixed to each of them, apprising letter-dropping citizens that all letters, intended for the mail, in addition to the three cent red stamp, must carry, in addition, a one cent blue stamp, to pay for the trouble of opening and closing the boxes, and conveying the letters to the General Post-office for distribution. As these boxes are *de facto* branch offices of that same general office *de jure*, no such extra cent should be charged. It is an incentive to grumbling. It is not the value of the blue stamp that makes letter writers look blue. 'Tis the principle.

FUNERAL OF A FIREMAN.—The funeral of THOS. COX, member of Hose Company No. 50, who was accidentally killed at the fire in Broad-street, on Wednesday last, took place yesterday afternoon, from the carriage-house of the Company in Mott-street, and was attended by a larger concourse of firemen than has turned out, on a similar occasion, for a long time past. There could not have been less than 3,000 members of the Fire Department who yesterday assembled to testify their respect to the memory of their deceased brother. They were all dressed in citizens' dress, and wore badges inscribed with the names of the different companies to which they belonged. At the close of the religious services they formed in procession and preceded the hearse to the South Ferry, marching four abreast through Mott-street to Canal, up Canal to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Ferry. The procession was headed by Engine Company No. 16, bearing the banner of the Fire Department draped in mourning, and extended from Canal-street to Trinity Church. The usual accompaniment of a band of music was dispensed with on this occasion, and the solemnity of the scene was not by any means lessened in consequence. The fire-alarm bell of the City Hall was tolled during the movement of the procession from Mott-street to the ferry. The members of Hose Company No. 50, to which deceased belonged, accompanied the hearse to Greenwood, where the remains were deposited in the plot of ground belonging to the Fire Department.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GARIBALDI FUND.—At a meeting held by the members of the New-Yorker Turnverein, at their Hall in Orchard-street, on Saturday evening, it was resolved to give a grand exhibition of gymnastic feats, for the benefit of the Garibaldi Fund, two weeks after their grand annual pic-nic, which is to take place on the 13th of next month. There is also a movement going on among the Germans throughout the States, to transmit the money collected, some time ago, for the benefit of the Steuben Monument Associations and the Kinkle Fund, to GARIBALDI, to aid him in his struggles against the Bourbon Government at Naples. They wish to transmit the amount collected for the first-named purpose, on the ground that a dead hero, who had been without a monument for over half-a-century, could do without one for a few years longer, while the money already collected would aid a hero of the present generation materially in his operations against a tyrant of the worst kind. The contributions for the Kinkle Fund were collected a few years ago, within the United States, for a similar object with the funds collected by KOSSUTH during the time of his stay in this country. They were intended for revolutionary purposes in Germany, but the Germans think that, by transmitting these funds to GARIBALDI, they would further their cause equally well.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF PAUPERS.—On Friday night a hack containing an old woman, an idiotic female, and a man partially deranged, was driven to the First Precinct Station-house. The driver stated he had been engaged by a young man at the Harlem Railroad dépôt to convey these helpless persons to the Emigrant dépôt at Castle Garden, but on arriving there the person in charge had refused to receive them. He therefore wanted to know how he should dispose of them. The officer in charge of the station-house questioned the vagrants, and learned that they had been brought to this City from Taunton, Mass., where the man had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and the women had been taken from the poor-house. The old woman was so debilitated that she could hardly stand. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The others were delivered into the custody of the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor. Such a heartless way of getting rid of vagrants is said to be quite common with the authorities of the Eastern States, who send them here to be supported at the expense of our already overburdened taxpayers.

A BOY SHOCKINGLY INJURED.—On Saturday afternoon, JAMES LEASON, a boy 9 years of age, residing with his parents, at No. 252 Division-street, went with a number of his companions to bathe at the dumping-ground off the Battery. While swimming about, he came in contact with the jagged point of one of the stones composing the sea-wall which forms the boundary of the Battery enlargement, and his abdomen was torn open, causing his intestines to protrude. Officer BURNS, of the First Precinct, took the little fellow from the water, and conveyed him to the New-York Hospital. His recovery is considered impossible.

EXPLOSION.—The small steamtug *J. C. Minturn* burst her boiler, this morning at 11 o'clock, while towing a canal boat into Pier No. 6, East River—*A. H. Phillips*—severely scalding GEO. WALTER, who was at the helm on board the canal boat, and blowing overboard another, named WM. JOHNSON, who was picked up, uninjured. She was a very old boat, and was one of the original Houston-street and Williamsburgh ferry boats, and is badly damaged by the explosion.

THE FAST OF AB.—Yesterday was the fast of the month of Ab, the anniversary of the destruction of the temple of Solomon by Nebuchadnezzar, and of the second temple by VESPASIAN, among the Hebrew population all over the world; and was fully observed in the synagogues of this City. The fast of Ab is really one of abnegation. No meat is eaten, and but very little bread is broken. The synagogues yesterday were hung with black, and the Book of Lamentation was read in the original Hebrew.

RECOVERY OF A BODY.—Last evening, the body of a man, wearing the dress of a sailor, was found floating in the river near the Hammond-street dock. The remains are supposed to be those of one of the crew of the *Great Eastern*, who has been missing since the 29th ult., and it is believed that the deceased fell overboard while intoxicated and was drowned. The body was removed to the Ninth Ward Station to await the action of the Coroner.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—MARY DUNLEAVY, an infant about 18 months old, died at the New-York Hospital last evening in consequence of burns received on Saturday night at the residence of her parents, No. 11 Leonard-street, by her clothes having come in contact with a stove. An inquest will be held to-day.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Shortly before eleven o'clock, last night, PHILIP BRADY, an Irishman, 62 years of age, while intoxicated, fell from a window of his residence, No. 158 West Thirty-second-street, to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed. His body was taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-House, pending the Coroner's action.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 27, 1860;

	Surg.	Med.	Total.
Remaining on July 20	181	59	240
Admitted to July 27	27	27	54
Discharged, cured or relieved	24	17	41
Died	2	6	8
Remaining at date	182	63	245
Males			219
Females			26

Public School Boys for the Army and Navy.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS ACADEMIES.

The selection of candidates for the West Point Military Academy and Annapolis Naval School devolves alternately upon members of Congress, so that all sections of the country may be represented in those valuable institutions. The result hitherto, however, has not been to secure an equal representation of all the States in the graduating classes—as cadets, either from physical or mental incapacity, have been obliged to leave the institutions before finishing the course. This, heretofore, has been disadvantageous, not only to the boys thus disheartened but to the institutions, from a waste of time and the existence of many vacant scholarships. The classes were disorganized, and the energies of tutors to educate incompetent pupils have been literally wasted. The main cause of the misfortunes has been the loose manner in which cadets have been appointed—through political influence, and not on account of any peculiar qualification for the places sought. Boys were entered as candidates for Army or Navy officers, without brain or muscle enough for a retail dry goods clerk, and were obliged to resign to their own disgrace and the great mortification of their parents. In order to obviate these evils, Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, member of Congress from the Third District, revived the plan adopted by Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE. Having the appointment of one cadet for each of the above-named institutions, he determined to choose them from the most fit and capable boys in the public schools. He accordingly addressed a letter to City Superintendent RANDALL, requesting him and his assistants to act as a Board of Examination of candidates to be presented by the schools of the District, the selection to be made "not only as to their fitness for preliminary examination, but as to their ability, intellectually and physically, to sustain themselves in the long and difficult training which every pupil must undergo before he can graduate from either of those institutions."

The examination, therefore, came off on Saturday, at the office of City Superintendent RANDALL, corner of Grand and Elm streets, Mr. RANDALL, Assistant Superintendent JONES and Mr. SICKLES being present. There were six young gentlemen examined, who were thoroughly questioned in grammar, mathematics and other branches of study, and each proved himself above the ordinary standard of qualification. The young gentlemen selected were GARRET H. LYDECKER and CHARLES F. SCHULTZ, who were regarded as the best qualified to meet all the conditions required. The Free Academy has already furnished one cadet, who has carried off the highest honors of the West Point Academy, standing at the head of his class for five years. Messrs. WALBRIDGE and SICKLES' plan of selecting candidates will, no doubt, secure more such honors for our Public School system. Maj. DELAFIELD, the efficient Superintendent of the West Point Academy, will, doubtless, be glad to welcome another Free Academy boy.

The Great Eastern.

ASSAULT UPON HER FIRST OFFICER—HER CAPE MAY EXCURSION—THE HAULING OUT INTO THE STREAM—EXCITING AND INTERESTING SCENE—CHEAP TRIP TO NORFOLK, ANNAPOLIS ROADS AND BALTIMORE.

Everybody expected that on Saturday, which was advertised as the last day of the exhibition of the *Great Eastern*, she would be crowded more than ever, but such was not the case. Partly, because everybody thought so, most people, fearful of the threatened squeeze, forebore to go, and partly the great vessel received far less than her usual number of visitors from the fact that Saturday is a very awkward day for country excursionists, and accordingly none came. Still, from eleven to twelve thousand persons went on board, moving about with comparative ease. The only event worthy of notice, was an attack on the first officer, Mr. MATCHIN, by one of the crew, who had just been relieved from a twelve day's confinement for drunkenness and insubordinate conduct. Mr. MATCHIN was pacing the deck, when the fellow attacked him with his fists, drawing blood and wounding him severely. Two or three others of the crew joined in the assault, whereupon the police arrested the whole of them, and conveyed them to the station-house, where, on an examination before the magistrate, they were committed for trial. In the evening, the ticket office was closed up, and the entrance and exit gangways removed.

The announcement that the ship would leave the dock, and draw off into the stream yesterday afternoon, brought to the spot, the adjacent wharves, and indeed every locality whence a view could be commanded, many thousands of people. The vast space by the side of the ship was so crowded that it was almost impossible to move about for more than a few paces. The roofs of the houses were thronged. The rigging of every vessel for the distance of many blocks, was covered with a curious multitudes. All these waited patiently for some two or three hours, watching with interest the winding up of the huge chains, the drawing in of the ropes, and the ascent of smoke from the funnels, showing that the furnaces of the boilers had been kindled. Suddenly the huge paddles commenced to revolve, and then the excitement became very great indeed. But she was not in motion yet, and the wheels, after three or four revolutions, stopped. There was another period of suspense. At length, all chains, ropes and stays having been removed, the jib was hauled up, and the wind, blowing from the southeast, soon canted her bow off shore sufficiently to make a start. Then the wheels began to revolve slowly,—then the screw began to throw up the water, then every eye was strained to see the great vessel in motion. She moved off with as little trouble as an ordinary ferry-boat leaves her slip, and, with a gracefulness of motion that elicited admiration from all who beheld her, glided into the centre of the stream, opposite her dock, and cast anchor. Two of the largest tugs in the harbor were on hand to render her assistance, but they were not needed. The facile way in which the whole thing was managed was a source of wonder to the vast crowd, who evidently expected difficulty, danger, and perhaps a failure, a rumor being prevalent that she was so deep sunk in mud that she could not be moved.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, she will start on her trip to Cape May. Dodworth's full Military and Cotillon Band will be on board, and if the weather is propitious, a very pleasant time may be anticipated, especially as the moon is at full, and will render a nocturnal ramble or a dance on deck quite delightful.

At present, however, we are sorry to say, that the appearance of the sky is unfavorable, for "the rain it raineth" very fast, with every prospect of not holding-up for awhile.

For the benefit of Philadelphians and others who may be at Cape May, the *Great Eastern* will be open for exhibition on Tuesday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

It is to be wished that on her return to the City, she could again be thrown open to exhibition. There are very many thousands of people from neighboring and distant parts of this State, and those adjacent, who have not had an opportunity of visiting her, but who are anxious to do so. If the managers, with due regard to their other plans, can arrange another exhibition, it will undoubtedly accrue to their benefit.

Their determination, however, to leave this country for England on Aug. 16, coupled to the fact that she will leave this port on Thursday afternoon for Old Point Comfort, Annapolis Roads and Baltimore, seems almost to place another exhibition out of the question. In connection with this latter trip we are glad to see that the rate of fare is moderate—very much more so than the Cape May trip. Accordingly, we predict for her a large number of passengers. If the charge for the Cape May trip had been less by one half than what it is, thousands, instead of hundreds, would have gone.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN—A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

On the 15th inst., ROBERT SLATTERY, an Irishman, 52 years of age, was admitted to the New-York Hospital, suffering from a broken jaw. He made various statements as to the manner in which he received his injury, at one time saying that he had been attacked by a gang of rowdies, one of whom struck him on the jaw with his fist, and at another asserting that a brick had been thrown at him, and his jaw had been fractured in that way. He was unable to state where the occurrence took place, and after lingering until Saturday, he died of inflammation of the brain. Yesterday Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, but was unable to obtain evidence implicating any person, and a verdict of death from inflammation of the brain was rendered.

VIOLENT DEATH OF AN AGED MAN.

Coroner JACKMAN, on Saturday, held an inquest upon the body of Mr. JOHN GREEN, an Irishman, 85 years of age, who fell down a flight of stairs last Thursday afternoon, at the carpenter's shop in the rear of No. 98 Henry-street, and received injuries which resulted in his death. At the time of the accident, Mr. GREEN was engaged in carrying window-frames from the shop to the street, and a misstep resulted in his fall from the top to the bottom of the stairs. He never recovered his senses afterwards.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

JOSEPH ROTHERY, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, who recently arrived in this City from Galway, in the steamship *Parana*, committed suicide on Thursday evening last, by drowning himself, at Pier No. 1, North River. Deceased had been greatly depressed in mind in consequence of his inability to obtain employment, and this fact, doubtless, was the cause of the act. The body was recovered on Saturday, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon it.

Police Reports.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF HAVING COMMITTED MURDER A YEAR AGO—A STRANGE CASE.

On Saturday night Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, assisted by Officer Riordan, arrested Richard Bavendaun, a German, who keeps a drinking-place at No. 45 Baxter-street, on suspicion of having murdered on the night of the 30th of July, 1859, one Juan B. Gustarino, a native of Gibraltar, who was found dead in the alley-way of No. 37½ Baxter-street. Bavendaun was apprehended at the instance of Mary O'Brien, a woman of very bad reputation, who made the following statement to the Police: At the time of the alleged murder she was a tenant of the accused, who rented the house No. 37½ Baxter-street, and sublet appartments to a variety of disreputable people, the majority of whom, however, were women of her class. On the night in question she induced Gustarino to visit her room, and it was not long before she ascertained that he had a considerable sum of money in a belt about his waist. This information she communicated to Bavendaun, and they agreed upon a plan to murder and rob him. Accordingly she returned to her room, and soon afterwards Bavendaun came up and struck Gustarino with a club as he lay asleep upon the bed, until he became unconscious. His money was then taken from him, and after his coat and hat were replaced, the still insensible man was removed by Bavendaun with the assistance of Margaret Welsh, another of the occupants of the house, to the alley-way, and placed in a sitting posture. Next morning he was discovered by the police in the position in which he had been left, and it was supposed that his death was the result of intemperance. Coroner JACKMAN, however, held an inquest upon the body, and Dr. John Beach made a partial post-mortem examination, which demonstrated that death had been produced by a rupture of one of the small blood vessels, which was very much diseased. A verdict was therefore rendered in accordance with the physician's testimony. The woman, O'Brien, stated to Capt. Dowling, that she removed from the house immediately after the murder, and that until recently she had been on friendly terms with Bavendaun. A quarrel having occurred between them, however, she had been prompted to avenge herself by yielding him into the hands of the officers. The only corroborating circumstance in support of her singular story is the record at the Coroner's office of Gustarino's death, but Coroner JACKMAN and Dr. BEACH believe it to be a malicious fabrication. No external marks of the alleged violence were visible on the person of the deceased, and this fact the doctor considered sufficient, after ascertaining that the blood-vessel had been fractured, to warrant him in waiving a thorough examination. As the case now stands, it is the duty of the District-Attorney to have the remains exhumed, and order a new investigation, by which means the charge would probably be either verified or disproved. Bavendaun was yesterday taken before Justice WELSH, who committed him to the Tombs. The women O'Brien and Welsh are also in custody, and have been placed in the White-street House of Detention as witnesses.

DIVERS DELINQUENCIES.

Richard Norris, residing at No. 8 Theatre-alley, had a fight with one John Conroy, an Irishman, on Saturday morning, which continued until his left ear had been amputated by the teeth of his antagonist. Conroy was arrested, and Justice WELSH committed him on a charge of mayhem....Patrick Daley was held by the same Magistrate to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 313 Water-street, the degraded frequenters of which were a scandal to the neighborhood....On Friday night the dwelling of Mr. L. Bryant, No. 115 Avenue B, was broken into by a gang of youthful burglars, who were detected just as they were about to leave with their booty. An alarm was raised, and officers Marston and Lyons, of the Seventeenth Precinct, after chasing the rogues a distance of several blocks, captured four of them, who gave the names of Daniel Donohue, Owen Donohue, John Bray, and John Abbott. The prisoners were taken before Justice BRENNAN on Saturday, but the evidence against them did not warrant him in committing them, and consequently they were discharged. One of the lads has lately been released from the State Prison, and the whole formed as vicious looking a quartette as could be found in a day's search. ....Charles King, Richard Horton, John Maher, Patrick McLaughlin, Frederick Sell, Jacob Reese, and a woman named Wallaberger Yoos, all of whom are alleged to be venders of lottery policies, were apprehended on Saturday at their places of business in the eastern section of the City, and examined before Justice BRENNAN. The complainants—Officers Elliot and Abbott, of the Eleventh Precinct—who also made the arrests, could produce no evidence against the accused, excepting some long lists of figures, supposed to be the records of the "drawings," and Justice BRENNAN, not deeming this proof sufficient, discharged them from custody.

Fires.

IN A TEA AND COFFEE STORE—ARREST FOR ARSON.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the tea and coffee store of FERDINAND ENSING, No. 370 Hudson-street. It was soon put out, but an examination of the premises by the Assistant Fire Marshal afforded indubitable evidence that the fire was the work of design. Several barrels filled with chips and a bottle which had contained burning fluid, were found, and matches were scattered thickly around, while the fire had been kindled in two different places. The store had been cleared of all the stock, excepting about $20 worth, and ENSING had an insurance upon it for $1,200 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Under these circumstance, he was arrested and held for an examination on a charge of arson in the first degree.

IN AN UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

About 5¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon the umbrella manufactory of ISAAC AGATE, No. 487 Eighth avenue, was discovered to be on fire. Damage to the stock exceeding $1,000 was done; insured for $700 in the Hamilton Insurance Co. The building, owned by JULIUS LEVI, was injured to the extent of $100; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. A man named SEDGWICK VOGT was run over by Hose Co. No. 57 while going to the fire and had his ribs crushed in, besides receiving severe internal injuries. He was attended by Dr. RANNEY, and subsequently removed to his residence No. 31 Charles-street.

IN A PAINT MANUFACTORY.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the extensive paint works of REYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT situated at Nos. 102 and 104 Horatio-street. How it was caused did not transpire. The damage to the stock amounts to about $2,000, and to the building $1,500, all of which is covered by insurance in City Companies.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

The tenement house No. 21 Avenue B was set on fire at a late hour on Saturday night—the incendiary having entered a basement window. The flames were discovered in season to prevent any serious result; but the scoundrel who thus jeopardized the lives of the occupants of the premises was not secured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night the coal-office of VALENTINE & PROVOOST, corner of Franklin-avenue and Freeman-street, was entered through the front window. The burglars had charged the lock with gunpowder, when they were discovered by Mr. GEORGE KINGSLAND. CHAS. BROWN, JAS. WILLIAMSON and JOHN RILEY were subsequently arrested on the charge.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—MICHAEL BARRETT and MICHAEL MORRIS, were arrested on Saturday night, for passing counterfeit three dollar bills on the Blockstone Bank of Uxbridge, Mass. Several of the same kind were found on their persons. A horse and a wagon in their possession were taken charge of by Capt. WADDY of the Ninth Precinct.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in the City, last week, was 141. Of these the principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 29; consumption, 15. Adults, 35; children, 106.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The Washington Knights Templar visited this City on Saturday, and were well attended to by their Brethren of the order.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday found floating in the Atlantic Dock, and the Coroner notified.

Jersey City.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—About 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop, owned and occupied by the Cunard Company, and situated at the foot of York-street, Jersey City. So rapidly did the flames spread, that in less than a quarter of an hour the whole roof of the extensive coal shed, owned by the same company, was completely enveloped in flames. A fresh breeze was blowing in a south-easterly direction, and before the fire could be checked, it extended to the building occupied by KETCHUM & Co., Machinists, and owned by WM. EWAN. A small frame building, situated in the rear of the machine shop, and containing the engine and heavy part of the machinery, was, with its contents, totally destroyed. The flames extended on the north to the Custom-house, which is a fire-proof building, and therefore the damage was mostly by water. The following is a list of the losses: Cunard Company, $5,000 on shed and coal, and $1,000 on goods damaged by water in Custom-house—fully insured in the Eagle Insurance Company of New-York; KETCHUM & Co., $2,500—insured for $2,000 in the Jersey City Insurance Company; WM. EWAN, loss on buildings about $1,500—insured. The Fire Department are entitled to great credit for the prompt manner in which they checked the conflagration, which, at one time, threatened to be the largest in Jersey City for many years. The extensive lumber-yard of BURST & Co., immediately adjoining, was in imminent peril, as was also the shipping at the dock, one of the Cunard steamers being obliged to get up steam and back out into the river. As there was no fire used in the vicinity of the carpenter's shop, there can be no doubt but it was the work of an incendiary.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Philadelphia mail train, due at Jersey City at 10 P. M. on Friday night, had a narrow escape from a very serious calamity, in the vicinity of the cemetry, about a mile south of the Broad-street Dépôt in Newark. A freight train was coming in behind time, in consequence of too much water in the boiler. The Philadelphia train was coming up behind at a high rate of speed, when the locomotive struck the rear car of the freight train, which was loaded with hay. This car was forced upon the next one ahead, which was a passenger car, but no person was in it. Both cars were considerably broken. The cow-catcher of the Philadelphia train was broken, and a couple of the baggage crates were thrown off, but, futher than this, no damage occurred. Three or four employes on the freight train received some slight bruises. The passenger train arrived at Jersey City about 12 o'clock.

SUICIDE WITH ARSENIC.—Mrs. ROSA ROSENTHAL, a German lady, residing at No. 127 Washington-street, Hoboken, committed suicide with arsenic on Friday afternoon. An inquest was subsequently held by Justice F. W. BOHNSTEDT, when it appeared that deceased arrived in this country, together with her husband and four children, a few weeks since, and for some days past has appeared melancholy and partially deranged. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that ROSA ROSENTHAL came to her death by taking arsenic, administered by her own hands. The Jury would call the attention of the public authorities to the loose manner in which poisons are sold by druggists generally."

ROBBERY.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning the City Hotel, corner of Hudson and Grand-streets, Jersey City, was entered, and two watches and five dollars in money stolen from the bar-room. No clue to the thieves.

REGATTA POSTPONED.—The regatta, which was to have taken place on Saturday afternoon from MCGILHAN'S Basin, foot of Van Voort-street, Jersey City, was indefinitely postponed, in consequence of a sufficient number of boats not having been entered.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE AND ITS NEW PRESIDENT.—Mr. WILLIS writes to the *Home Journal* a pleasant letter, descriptive of a visit to Antioch College. The following passage is interesting:

"Our first day in the neighborhood being a Sunday, we attended service in the College chapel, and thus had an opportunity of seeing the students together; though, seated in such a very adolescent assemblage of under-graduates of both sexes, I must confess I was a little startled, on the rising of the Reverend President in the pulpit, to hear the brief Scripture adjuration, "Love one another," given out separately, and with emphatic repetition, as the text of the discourse! It turned out to be a most earnest and large-thoughted exhortation to the duties of Christian friendship and charity; and, pronounced as it was by a man of most Apostolic character of face, the very type of humility and wisdom, it was anything but irreverently suggestive. I learned, afterward that Dr. HILL had first delivered this beautiful discourse as one of the "Lowell Lectures" at Cambridge—he resident then at Waltham, Massachusetts, whence he was called to his present very arduous and critically responsible office, at the death of HORACE MANN. The friends of the College, I found, are rejoicing very much in having thus secured to its service one of the fittest of men *for the molding and influencing of personal character* as well as one of the leading intellects of New-England; and it certainly seemed to me no slight advantage, for such an Institution, that its President was one in whose mere countenance there was so winning and elevating a lesson of the presence and look of goodness.

Our visit being to friends residing in the neighborhood, conversation turned naturally upon the social habits and standards of the College, and we learned much in favor of the educational amalgam. The influence of each sex upon the manners and habits of the other is found to be refining, as well as stimulative of the higher ambitions; though, naturally, the effect is stronger upon the older than upon the younger students. No restraint, beyond that of absolute propriety, is put upon their intercourse. The recitations and lectures are of course in common; but so also are the meals—the refectory being arranged with small tables, at which they form their own parties of four or six, eating and conversing together with the freedom of acquaintances in a *restaurant*. Out of study hours they associate as they please, often forming pic-nics, and finding amusement in the beautiful scenery of the neighborhood, and mingling much with the society around. Preferences and attachments are inevitable, of course; but these, honorably pursued, are not discouraged or interfered with.

JAPANESE TRADE.—The Boston *Traveller* says: We have received from Messrs. FRAZAR & Co., of this city, a copy of their Japanese Circular, which furnishes us with dates from Nagasaki to May 1. Business had improved considerably, and the exports of tea, wax, seaweed, &c., show a marked increase. There had been a fleet of about a dozen whaleships, principally American, in port during the month of April, which had received outfits and repairs, and left again for the Japan Seas to cruise. Horses are daily shipped to Shanghai for the use of the Allies in China. The American ship *Kate Hooper* chartered by the French Government, takes 260 horses to Shanghai, and the bark *Maryland* also takes a quantity on French Government account. The English are taking up several large ships in China to send to Nagasaki as transports for horses, which are now being collected in Japan. In regard to exports it is stated that the arrivals of produce at Nagasaki from the country have been more extensive than ever noted before, and there is great activity displayed at the present time in shipping to Shanghai and Hong-Kong. A brisk business this Summer is anticipated, as the Japanese are more and more disposed to enter into contracts with foreigners for supplies for the Chinese and home markets. Japanese teas are much sought after for the English and American markets, and the exports of these have increased very materially. The *Vesper*, an American whaler, was in contact off Nagasaki with the *Amoor*, Russian whaler, and both returned for repairs. The captain of the *Amoor* jumped overboard and was drowned. No allusion is made in the circular to any political troubles. The wharf improvements at Nagasaki progress favorably.

[Advertisement.]

THAT BARNUM IS ALIVE, as nobody has had reason to doubt the last week, for the crowds constantly thronging his Museum shows not only that he is not extinct, but is "*around*," and when his visitors begin to be satiated with the hoard of curiosities to be found in his Museum, and feel that nothing else curious under the sun can be found, they look for BARNUM himself, and one look at his jocund face and expansive proportions, they seem to feel that their cup is full—even running o'er—and depart in the most perfect state of satisfaction.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

The following two Patents for sale by ANDRE SABATIER at 129 Spring-street: Black French Varnish, suitable for varnishing all kinds of leather, such as boots, harness, metals; also, French Polish, for parlor and other furniture. At the above dépôt these varnishes are offered at the loss prices of 30 cents a bottle. Military accoutrements renewed at $1 a set.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Chicago Zouaves and Second Company National Guard, were grouped and taken for the Stereoscope instantaneously, at West Point, on Thursday last. Copies ready. Discount to the trade.
J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Nothing is more heart-rending than the death of a child just when it becomes interesting. Thousands are annually sacrificed by small-pox, cholera infantum, &c., whose lives could have been positively saved by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

The Savannah Republican Blues were photographed for the stereoscope instantaneously during their inspection in Bond-st. Copies now ready.
J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Dealers are invited to call at our great manufacturing dépôt for new styles of Gas-Fixtures, &c., &c. WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 28.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 1,100 bales, at 10c. for middling. Sales of the week, 6,250 bales; receipts of the week, 850 bales, against 900 bales the same time last year. Exports, 5,250 bales; total exports, 2,192,500 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 460,557 bales. Receipts of all Southern ports ahead of last year, 785,000 bales. Stock in port, 47,500 bales. Receipts from new crop to date, 16 bales, against three bales the same time last year. FLOUR quiet at $5 40@$5 50 for Superfine. PROVISIONS quiet but firm. WHISKY, 17½c.@18c. COFFEE firm at 15c.@16c.; sales of the week, 1,000 bags; stock in port, 4,000 bags, against 18,260 bags the same time last year. EXCHANGE on London, 9¼@9¾ ₱ cent. premium, and with bills of lading, 8¾c.@9 ₱ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. premium. Freight of Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 28.

Flour dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull, and parties report no sales this morning; yesterday afternoon 6,000 bushes of new Red Ohio brought $1 08½@$1 09. CORN in moderate demand, and market lower; sales 18,000 bushels Illinois, this morning, at 50c. WHISKY steady, at 19c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Oats rather scarce. *Lake Imports*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, no Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 28th.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm, at 90½@91c. for No. 2 Spring; $1 00 for No. 1 Red. CORN firm; sales 25,000 bushels, at 42½c.@43c., in store. OATS buoyant. *Receipts*—240 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn; 1,700 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—800 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 14,900 bushels Corn. *Freights*—declining; 5c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New York firm, at 1¼ ₱ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; no sales of moment. CORN quiet and unchanged; sales 5,000 bush. Indiana, at 53c. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged, on Flour, 26c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c.; to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,500 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—13,600 bush. Wheat, 2,800 bush. Corn.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 20.

FLOUR quiet but steady; Howard-street, $5 25; Ohio and City Mills, $5 25. WHEAT active at $1 20@$1 28 for red, and $1 35@$1 60 for white. CORN steady at 61c.@65c. for white, and 71c.@73c. for yellow. PROVISIONS active and firm. MESS PORK, $20; Rump, $15. WHISKY dull at 20½c.@20¾c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 28.

FLOUR—Demand moderate; holders ask $4 40 @$4 50 for Superfine. WHISKY steady at 16¾c. Money market unchanged.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.........5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad. 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.........4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The mails for Havana by the *Bienville*, will close on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa* will close on Wednesday, at 12½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hambur
Africa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'tn
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'tn
Connaught	Aug. 7	Boston	Galway

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
City of Washington	July 18	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Kangaroo	July 25	Liverpool	New-York
Canadian	July 25	Liverpool	Quebec
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Etna	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Bienville	Aug. 1	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 28—*In steamship Vanderbilt for Southampton and Havre.*—Miss Fanny H. Phelps, Christian G. Gunter and wife, Mrs. D. T. Brainard, Philadelphia; Madam Marie Virfolet, Lees Waller, Pierre Romenteras, Havana; W. B. Raynolds and son, Miss Raynolds, Madam Clemens de Nissan, Joseph A. Roche J. H. Ashbridge, W. W. Price, Edward Grosbols, Philadelphia; Mrs. Anna Richmond, Alex. Payce, E. Friemann, Cali Raimund, M. du Briso, A. Pellees, New-Orleans; Madam Milliet, Carter Bead, W. Plawden, Mlle. Raullier Angier and child, Auvelio Sariol, Cuba; Pampryo Sariol, Miss Tourne and two sisters, New-Orleans; Don Manuel Freshnada, N. Tourne, New-Orleans; A. Schwartzer, H. Weikle, G. B. Cuthbert, South Carolina; Henry Fuller, P. Olinaga Del Valle, Mrs. Del Valle, daughters and servant; W. W. Phelps and wife, J. Anerbach and wife and three children, Mrs. Tillman and two children, of Illinois; J. D. Weed, E. J. Bobet, Rafael Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. B. Crane, of Detroit; A. Du Sercean, James H. Buchanan, Teresa and Josefa Poli, José Traviesas, De Lornaz, J. B. Roudet and three friends, Pierre Berger, Kentucky, Mr. Argadin, P. L. Fernanda, Juan B. Durald, Mr. Argadin and friend, José and V. G. Abrew, Mr. Gray and wife and three children, Mr. and Mrs. James Trahue, John O. Schachte, Charleston; Mrs. Childs, Rochester; John Anderson, Ed. Borneivelle, J. D. Mynick, Francois Lacrouix, New-Orleans; R. G. Alexander, Ramondez Anga Read, D. Kelley, Petersburg; Geo. W. McBride, Isidor Railing, S. Codall and child, P. Howard, C. Moore, L. Crepau, D. R. Knight, Anthony Pouchon, M. Rosenthien, Thos. Otho, New-Orleans; John de la Montague, Madam W. Ray and child, J. Nilan, B. Fitzpatrick, J. B. Fox, W. J. Smith, F. Roche, Walter Raye, Dr. S. A. Rattaefio, M. S. Cohen, W. Phelps, Mrs. Cleveland, J. Ruerback, J. S. Jackson, Madame M. Bourran, F. Jackson, Miss M. D. Opel, Miss Van Teir, J. Langmead and son, A. J. Gundlach, wife and child; Aug Tassosse, wife and child; J. G. Hallam, Jacob Schanker, J. B. Harrington and lady, Allois S. Dropp and wife, S. Douan, wife and child; J. Lamels and daughter, J. Colonell, C. Ragle, S. Rallmann, J. Georges, J. Dentacoli, Mrs. McAvoy, E. B. Goll, B. J. Mark, F. Edwards, F. Morsier, J. Horman, S. Fraboro, A. Pedra, J. Garibado, R. Gardella, T. Lambardun, H. L. Landry, F. Crane, J. M. Clanders, T. Bock, B. Flosse, G. Weyer, H. Antoniair, F. Mulle, M. Banhofer, C. Liskey, J. G. Schlaterer, M. Blassi, C. Yeibel, P. Yeibel, J. Mols, A. Bargny, M. Regnard, N. Coureux, J. Neff, M. Schuler, F. Schafer, C. Guilet, A. Ulrich, J. Popp, J. Boggiano, A. Lazare, J. Hoss, A. Hungers and wife, M. A. Bellram and wife, Jean Bovino, Pierre Bouvalet, Mrs. Cleveland, J. Riser, Denire Brunel, Christorel Palvaz, Valentine Bresler and wife. Total 223.

In Steamship City of Baltimore for Liverpool.—Mrs. J. C. Bush, three children, and nurse; Miss Jane MacAlister, Miss A. McAndrew, Mrs. Smith, Theresa Eliz. Fuller, Samuel Wann and wife, Mr. Savage and wife, James Kent, William P Campbell, Jose De La Portilla, William Kennelly and wife, Alex. Patten, James Paskett, Dr. Wm. H. Squire, J. Heris, Wm. S. Buchanan, Philadelphia; Robert Houston, Miss S. E. Bissell, John Turpin, N. O.; Mr. Bodden and wife, S. Marekwold, Dr. O'Brien, L. N. Fowler and wife, N. Y.; S. K. Wells, James H. Wilson, Robt. Redman, J. B. Dupiere, Mrs. Holyoak, M. Walsh, Miss Lizzie Glover, Miss Mary Glover, Master H. Tillford, G. & A. Roberts, J. C. McBurney and wife, Charleston, South Carolina; B. B. Ferguson—and 153 in the steerage. Total 199.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana—Señor de Pinzon, Admiral of Spanish navy, Lieut. José Yñiguez, of Spanish navy, W. H. Ross, Ramon Williams, Josiah Frazer, George D. Hodgson, Augustin Rodriguez, lady and daughter, H. D. Hodgson W. Kymach, Jose Henderson, Antonio Mantilla, Ramon Posedo, H. C. Hall, Emilis Mora, Julio Barthomier, José Alvarado, George Jackson, Andres Lorda, Wm. Thompson, John Caldwell, Mrs. Fernandez and 3 children, José Chiarini, José Valladares, and lady, two Misses Valladares, Enrique Valladares, Henry Treville, Ag. Marchaud, G. Bosshard, Mrs. S. F. de Gomez and son, Mrs. K. S. S. de Soler and chd., Mrs. E. Millett, J. Almagro, F. Daviz, Col. J. W. Bryant, Mrs. E. Beauleau, Chas. T. Fowler, Robert Fowler, T. Alford, Mrs. James H. Fowler and servant, Julia Durege and servant, J. J. Ojanaga, C. Bango and son, M. H. Kermoso, Ramon Gorostwa, E. A. Del Carmine, Francisco Lasalongo, A. M. Martinez, Rofall Xiques, David Newberey, Julian V. Perez, Juan Ruiz, Angel Gonzalez, Manuel J. Barbon, James Churchill Francisco, Domingo and Jose Mura, Jose Perez, Charles Jeffreys, J. A. Herrera, Henry Hall, Señor José Evaristo Macalling, Juan S. Brau, Ag. Rachel, A. F. D'Costa, Cornelio Verhulst, Manuel G. Garcia, Rafael Rodriguez, Manuel Heria y Romav, Juan Galens, F. Taltavull, Joaquim M. Mora and friend, Alfredo Peyrellade, Juan S. y Andrade, Joaquim Quintana, S. N. Henriques, Samuel D'Costa, Pedro Pons, Gullermo Arbouch, John E. Balon, Ramon Espinard.—Total number, 98.

In brig Machias, from Nuevitas—Dr. David Wood, of Connecticut.

In ship Azzan, from Singapore—Mr. Heagan and daughter. From St. Helena—Mr. Abrao Azlulay, Manuel Silva.

In brig Thomas M. Mayhew, from Bermuda—John Brady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets.... 7 18 | Moon sets.... 2 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 47 | Gov. Island. 6 36 | Hell Gate.... 7 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co; Parkersburgh, Powell, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Norfolk, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Helene, (Brem.,) Raschen, Bremen, via Richmond, E. Pavenstedt.

Barks Anna Delius, (Brem.,) Stricker, Bremen, ——; Mary E. Donworth, Baker, Buenos Ayres, Simpson & Clapp; E. T. Chase, Hall, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Hachtman, Porto Plata, Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt; Istok M., (Aus.,) Palcurich, Gloucester, W. F. Schmidt; Eliza, (Dan.,) Smith, St. Croix, master; Rolling Wave, Winslow, Havana, I. B. Gager.

Schooners G. S. Adams, Fisk, Boston, master; L. S. Davis, Allen, Savannah, J. Smith; G. H. Townsend, Tatterson, Buenos Ayres, G. Savery & Co; Sarah Jane, Nichols, Newport, master; Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, ——; Dasher, Smith, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Dolphin, Bennett, New-Bedford, master; Cordelia, Horn, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; W. Clark, Robinson, Sombrero, ——; George Henry, Field, Wilmington, N. C., ——; Arctic, Hicks, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; S. E. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Prowess, Hulse, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Emily, Thompson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston, master; Lottie, Taylor, Boston, ——.

Sloop Willard, Case, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Arr. Friday, at 9 P. M.

Steamship Boston, Croocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Azzan, (of Bucksport,) Heagan, Singapore March 6, with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co. Left Angier March 20, and St. Helena June 8 Was off Cape of Good Hope from May 3 to 21, with heavy westerly gales. April 1 and 2, lat. 15 to 16 S., lon. 97 to 96 E., (in the Indian Ocean,) experienced a hurricane from E. S. E. to S. and N. W. Lost mainsail, spanker, jib and foretop mast staysail. Started topgallantmast, filled cabin, &c.

Ship Scioto, (of Brunswick,) Minott, Sunderland 63 ds., with coal to master. June 3, lat. 40, lon. 22, saw a large black ship, with a woman figure-head, strg. E., with mainmast gone close by the deck. July 1, lat. 43 23, lon. 31 09, signalized an Am. whaler, strg. E., showing a blue signal with a red ball in the centre. July 21, lat. 41 05, lon. 66, took pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Ship Christiana Monk, London, and the Lizards July 16, with mdse. and 78 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. Been 22 ds. W. of the Banks. 21st inst., 18 miles of Georges, took pilot from boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.

Ship South Carolina, Kempton, Bordeaux and Cordovan Roads June 6, with mdse. to Post, Smith & Co. June 30, lat. 44, lon 30, on the meridian of the Azores, saw a large shoal of sperm whales, and had them in sight for several days

Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool June 14, with mdse. to Zerega & Co., and 412 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Came out of the North Channel. Crossed the Banks in lat. 46 30; saw no ice. July 23, lat. 41 50, lon. 65 55, took pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Ship Genoa, Street, Glasgow and the Clyde July 9, with mdse. and passengers to Robson & Fosdick.

Bark J. W. Paige, Gibbs, Monrovia, W. C. A., June 9, with palm oil, &c., to Benner & Deake. June 15, lat. 9 18 N., lon. 17 42, encountered a heavy squall, during which lost an entire suit of sails, which were blown from the yards after being furled the last 4 hours.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Shoppy, Nuevitas July 19, with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light baffling winds. June 25, (outward passage,) Henry Frank, seaman, fell from the royal yard and was killed.

Brig Thomas M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast, to Smith, Jones & Co. July 5, (outward passage,) lat. 37, lon. 71 45, saw a large black bark with foremast head and maintopmast gone.

Brig Caroline A. White, (of Boston,) White, Manzanilla July 5, with sugar, melado, &c., to H. Barnstorff.

Brig P. R. Curtis, (of Portland,) Ilsley, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to D. Curtis & Dyckman.

Schr. George Harris, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) Dazey, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Macias & Caymari. Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Martha S. K. Thorne, (Br.,) Greenwood, Manzanilla 20 ds., with cedar, mahogany, &c., to Post & Small.

Schr. Sea Gull, (Br.,) Stackhouse, Hillsboro 9 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Gipsey, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Andrews, N. B., 10 ds., with laths, &c., to H. J. & C. A. De Wolfe.

Schr. White Cloud, (3-masted,) Packard, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Fessenden, Hooper, Calais 7 ds., with lumber for Harlem.

Schr. E. E. Rose, Smith, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, Kingston, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Hero, Carter, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to Jed Fry.

Schr. Village Gem, Baker, Rondout, with iron for Boston.

Schr. John Frederick, Norris, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Vienna, (Br.,) Colson, St. Stephens, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. Wonder, Hallett, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Nicanor, Parker, Bangor 7 ds. with lumber to Brett Son & Co.

Schr. Oriental, Robinson, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and melado to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mohawk, Giles, Norwich 2 ds.

Schr. Sprightling Sea, Myrick, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Providence.

Arrived....SUNDAY, July 29.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana July 25, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to T. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, mdse. to J & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Aldanah, (of Thomaston,) Bunker, Liverpool, 25 ds., with coal to master.

Ship Nova Rival, (Port.,) Freitay, Rio Janeiro, 47 ds., in ballast to order; is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Guleika, (of Camden, Me.,) Glover, Sunderland, 88 ds., with coal to master. Had light westerly winds the entire passage; been 24 days west of the Banks.

Ship Crest of the Wave, Thomaston, Vose, Baltimore 8 ds, in ballast. James W. Elwell came to this port to load for Valparaiso.

Bark J. J. Coble, Soper, Matanzas 10 ds., sugar and molasses to Storey & Stevens. Is anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Albertina, Barton, Havana, 8 ds., sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Celestia, (of Boston,) Homes, Malaga, June 7, and Gibraltar 22d., mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark J. C. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Nickels, Sagua, July 21, sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Liberty, Shaw, Marseilles and Menton, June 3, via Gibraltar, June 22, with lead, fruit, &c., to Draper & Levelin.

Bark Teresa Cubana, (Span.,) Bolinda, Trinidad, Cuba; via Charleston, 4 ds., in ballast, to Rivera & Hall.

Bark Albertina, Barton, Havana, with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Chas. W. Poultney, Philadelphia, Sprague, Sagua la Grande, 7 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Flying Cloud, Baltimore, Warren, Mansanilla, 14 ds., with sugar to J. McKee. Left schr. Alma for New-York next day.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Urann, Zaza, 17 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c, to Yznago del Valle & Co.

Bark Zephyr, Lane, Palermo, June 17, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig New World, Herriman, Cardenas, 9 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman.

Brig Mountain Eagle, ——, Cardenas, 8 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Eudora, (Span.,) Gilfin, Trinidad, Cuba, via Charleston, 4 ds., in ballast, to Rivera & Hall.

Brig Jochin, Farr, Tonala (Mex.,) 30 ds., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexander; vessel to J. H. V. Cockroft. Had heavy weather.

Brig Hannah Ewen, Gonaive, (St. Domingo,) 10 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graeves.

Brig Umpire, (of Boston,) Higgins, Sierra Leone, June 13, hides and palm oil to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Louisa, Drinkwater, Bangor, 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Rosina, Hunt, Lubec, 5 days, with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. G. F. Williams, (Br.) McAlmon, Hellsboro', N. B., 16 days, with plaster to Peter J. Nevins & Co.

Schr. Lucy White, Arey, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Susan Baker, Halsey, Saco, 7 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. City Point, Smart, Belfast, 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester, 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Mary, Emily, Higgins, Gloucester, 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Delaware, Smith, Bucksport, 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Orvetta, Sammis, Boston, 3 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. J. P. Cummings, ——, Cherryfield, 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Rocky Hill, Chase, Portland, 6 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Ann Flower, Clark, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to Albany.

Schr. Angler, Bessee, Wareham, 4 ds., with nails to master.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr Moses, Warring, Crowell, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Alfred Barrett, Jones, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Lamartine, Crowell, Wareham, 3 ds., with nails to master.

Schr. H. E. Dyer, Tracy, Eastport, 6 ds., with laths and plaster to J. C. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Salerne, Robbins, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Ryder, Virginia, 3 ds., with melons.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Weeks, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. M. Stedman, Goodall, St. Marys, Ga., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Eliza Crowell, Elizabeth City, N. C., Griggs, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Wm. L. Cuaroughs, Beckford, Matanzas, July 20, with sugar to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Boston, 3 ds., with linseed to T. P. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Ringold, Chase, Boston, 3 ds., mdse to master.

Schr. Gazette, Bott, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Hunt, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. T. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Bowditch, Collins, Tampico, 22 ds., with mdse. to Brugniere & Thebaud; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in company with schr. Red Fox for New-Orleans; C. Stetson, for do.

Schr. Nanette, (Dan.,) Oviedo, Fagardo, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to A. Biez.

Schr. Advance, (Br.,) Curry, Turk's Island, 10 ds., with 6,500 bushels salt to McCall & Frith; vessel to D. R. De Wolf.

BELOW—Bark Guiding Star, Kelly, Sunderland, May 8; brig Elizizbeth, from Cape Bretton.

WIND—during the day S. S.E., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Vanderbilt, for Havre; City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—both passed the Battery at 12:30 P. M.; Baltimore, for Aspinwall; Potomac, for Baltimore; Marion, for Charleston; Alabama, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Norfolk; Locust Point, for Baltimore; Parkersburg, for Wilmington, N. C.; Patapsco, for Portland; Montecello, for Washington, D. C.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Sunset, July 29.—Bark Zephyr from Palermo, going up the bay. No other inward bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh S., clear.

HIGHLANDS, Sunset, July 29.—No vessels in sight, bound in. Wind fresh, S. E. Cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Arr. steamer State of Georgia, from Savannah; bark Cordelia, Turks Island; bark Hamilton, Matanzas; brig Triad, Havana. Below ship Northampton, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF BARK SEA SERPENT BY FIRE.—The bark Sea Serpent, of Hull, Eng., Capt. Buchanan, was destroyed by fire at sea, in lat. 32 N., lon. 45 W.

"The Sea Serpent left Paraiba on the 12th May, for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton; experienced light winds and sultry weather up to the 9th June, at 4 P. M., when smoke was observed in the forecastle and cabin, and a strong smell of fire. The weather was moderate, with a S. W. breeze at the time. Two hours after, went on board the American bark Roscoe, (of New-Bedford,) Capt. Macomber, which was on a whaling cruise. The latter went on board the Sea Serpent, and, as night was coming on, agreed to stand by during that time, to ascertain the state of the vessel at daylight, when he returned to his ship. At 10 o'clock, the decks between the fore and main hatches became so hot that the pitch was running out of the seams of the deck. On the following day, at 4 A. M., Capt. Macomber, with twenty men in three of her boats, with buckets and tunnels, came on board and scuttled the decks between the fore and main hatches, and poured down large quantities of water, and threw some cotton overboard at the same time. After working until 10 o'clock the smoke became so suffocating that the men could not stand it, and all possibility of saving the bark was out of the question; so that, after closing everything up above the decks, preparations were made to abandon her, which was done at noon, when the flames burst out between the fore and main hatches. The crew then took refuge on board the Roscoe. Capt. Buchanan tenders his sincere thanks to Capt. Macomber, officers and crew of the Roscoe, for the assistance rendered to save the Sea Serpent, and also for the kind treatment experienced during the 24 hours they were on board his vessel. On the 11th Capt. Buchanan and crew transhipped on board the French bark Grognard, Capt. Beigne, from Martinique to Marseilles, who landed them at Gibraltar on the 30th."

BOSTON, July 28.—The ship Nauset, from Boston for New-Orleans, was wrecked July 5, in Caicos Passage; part of cargo between decks saved; crew arrived at Turks Island. She was built at East Boston in 1858, 990 tons register, rated A1, and was owned by D. Snow & Co., of Boston, valued at $50,000. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walters, Esq., Sec'y. Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Aldanah—ship, of Thomaston, bd. W., July 12, lat. 44, lon. 53 35.

C. M. Stevens—ship, Etchberger, from Savannah, bd. into Monrovia, June 9, Monrovia brng. E. 10 miles.

Elizabeth and Mary—brig, hence for Aspinwall, July 11, lat. 33 35, lon. 64.

Fleet Eagle—bark, from Boston for Rotterdam, July 5, lat. 43 30, lon. 41 49.

Humboldt—ship, from Newcastle for Singapore, June 14, lat. 45 05, lon. 10 50.

Marianna Nottebohm—ship, hence for Liverhool, July 6, lat. 43 44, lon. 44 42.

Manhattan—ship, Dixon, hence for Liverpool, July 20, lat. 40 35, lon. 67 30.—(By pilot-boat J. D. Jones No. 15.)

Madras—Br. ship, from Liverpool for St. Johns, N. F., June 27, lat. 45 53, lon. 25 08.

Magenta—bark, from Boston for London, July 15, lat. 43 25, lon. 57 15.

Neptune's Bride—schr., bd. S., was seen July 24, lat. 34 40, lon. 74 50.

Norfolk—brig, strg. S., was seen July 22, lat. 34 30, lon. 67 20.

Plymouth Rock—ship, hence for London, July 26, 10 miles E. of Fire Island.

Sarah Flagg—brig, bd. S., was signalized July 27, off Barnegat.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, July 20, Br. schrs. Peerless, for New-York 24th; Hound, for Turk's Island next day; Br. brig Princess Royal, hence, was off the Island.

At Monrovia, W. C. A., June 9, bark Mendi, McIntire, hence for Leeward.

At Manzanilla, July 5, bark Flying Cloud, ldg. for New-York; Br. schr. Alma, do. do.

[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

Arrived from New-Orleans—16th, James Nesmith, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-York—17th, American Eagle, and Louisa Basserhaun, at Gravesend.

Sailed for New-York—17th, Charles Ward, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Wm. Wirt, from Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$50 REWARD.

Stolen, on SATURDAY NIGHT, July 28, near White House, N. J.,

A BAY MARE,

11 years old, about 14½ hands high, round built, fore feet turning inwards when traveling; also, a Buggy Wagon and Silver-plated Harness, with common and Dutch Collar; the wagon is painted brown, with a white horse on either side. The above reward will be paid for the property and thief, or $25 for the thief, on conviction.
DAVID DAVIS.
HENRY S. KINNEY.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE ARE ANXious to find a suite of three furnished rooms in a strictly private family, in this City, where they can meet with congenial young company, and enjoy the comforts of a home; they would wish to be where no boarders are, or will be taken. For such accommodations, the advertiser would be willing to pay a good remuneration; references as to the highest respectability given and expected; no boarding house keeper need waste paper by replying. Address, stating particulars, "Advertiser, Box No. 1,255," Post-office.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as thorough cook and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 263 38th-st., near 9th-av.